

FOR EUROPE & AMERICA,
INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c., and for
PRIVATE RESIDENTS AT THE
OUTPOSTS.
A Comprehensive and Complete
Record of the
NEWS OF THE FAR EAST
is given in the
HONGKONG WEEKLY
PRESS,
With which is incorporated the
HONGKONG TRADE REPORT
Subscription, paid in advance,
\$12 per annum. Postage to any
part of the World \$2.

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

ON SALE
THE
DIRECTORY & CHRONICLE
FOR 1911.
Complete Edition ... \$10.00
Small ... 6.00
Agents in all the Foreign
Settlements throughout the Far
East.

No. 16,552. 號二十五百五千六萬壹第 日八十月四年三統宣 HONGKONG, TUESDAY, MAY 16TH, 1911. 二拜禮 號六十月五年一十百九千一英海香 PRICE \$3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS
THE
VICTOR TALKING MACHINE.
JUST ARRIVED:
THE
NEW HORNLESS VICTROLA,
A PERFECT MUSICAL INSTRUMENT.
2,000
NEW RECORDS
INSPECTION INVITED.
Sole Distributors.
S. MOUTRIE & CO., LIMITED.

CHINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., LD.,
HEAD OFFICE, SHANGHAI.
DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS.
J. A. WATKINS, Esq., Managing Director.
A. J. HUGHES, Esq., Secretary.
S. B. NEILL, F.I.A., Actuary.
A strong British Corporation Registered under Hongkong Ordinances and under Life Assurance Companies' Acts, England.
Insurance in Force ... \$37,855,885.00
Assets ... 8,415,250.00
Income for Year ... 3,566,559.00
Total Security to Policyholders 8,216,813.00
LEFFERTS KNOX, Esq., Hongkong, Canton, Macao and the Philippines.
B. W. TAPE, Esq., District Secretary.
Alexandra Building.
C. LAWDER, Esq., Inspector, Hongkong.
Advisory Board: Hongkong.
SIR PAUL CHATER, Kt., O.M.G.
I. F. HOUGH, Esq.
C. J. LAURENTZ, Esq.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks 375 lbs. net
In Bags 250 lbs. net
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Managers.
Hongkong, 29th April, 1908.

DAVID CORSE & SON'S
MERCHANT NAVY
NAVY BOILER
LONG FLAT
RELIANCE CROWN
TAPPAULING
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & CO
Sole Agents.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.
TIME TABLE.
WEEK DAYS.
7.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.45 p.m. & 9.00 p.m. 9.45 to 11.15 p.m. every 1 hour.
SATURDAYS.
Extra Cars at 3.15 p.m., 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.
SUNDAYS.
8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. Every 30 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.45 a.m. to 12.00 noon. Every 15 minutes.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
SPECIAL CARS at 8.45 p.m. & 9.00 p.m., 9.45 to 11.15 p.m., every half hour.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road Central.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers.
Hongkong, 1st April, 1909.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
ICE CREAM FREEZERS
(ALL SIZES)
TEAKWOOD ICE SAFES,
ICE PICKS, ICE SHAVES,
ICE PAILS, ICE BLANKETS.
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
WEISMANN, LTD.
BAKERS.
CONFECTIONERS.
CATERERS.
RESTAURANTEURS.
14, DES VOEUX ROAD, CENTRAL.

CANTON, MACAO AND WEST RIVER STEAMERS.
HONGKONG TO CANTON—Daily at 8 A.M. (Sunday excepted) and 10 P.M. (Saturday excepted).
CANTON TO HONGKONG—Daily at 8 A.M. and 5.15 P.M. (Sunday excepted).
HONGKONG TO MACAO—Weekdays at 8 A.M. and 2 P.M.
Sundays at 9 A.M. and 1 P.M.
MACAO TO HONGKONG—Weekdays at 7.30 A.M. and 2 P.M.
Sundays at 7.30 A.M. and 4 P.M.
MACAO TO CANTON—Every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, about 9 P.M.
CANTON TO MACAO—Every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4.30 P.M.
CANTON TO WUCHOW—Every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8 A.M.
WUCHOW TO CANTON—Every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8.30 A.M.
The exact times of departure can always be ascertained at the Office of the Company or Messrs. THOS. COOK & SON.
The above sailings are subject to change.
Booking Office Open Daily (Sunday excepted) 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.
HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.,
Hotel Mansions, Opposite Hongkong Hotel.

mitsu bishi DOCKYARD AND ENGINE WORKS.
At A.B.C., Western Union, and Engineering Codes used.
Builders and Repairers of Ships, Engines and Boilers, and Electrical Engineers.
Manufacturers of Contrado Condensers, Stone's Manganese Bronze, and Parsons' Steam Turbines, etc., etc.
AT NAGASAKI—Telegraphic Address: "DOCK" NAGASAKI.
Length on Keel-Blocks. Breadth at Entrance on Bottom. Depth of Water on Keel-Blocks.
3 Dry Docks: (No. 1 ... 510 ft. 77 ft. 26 ft.)
(No. 2 ... 350 ft. 53 ft. 24 ft.)
(No. 3 ... 714 ft. 88 ft. 34 ft.)
1 Patent Slip capable of lifting vessels up to 1,000 tons.
The Salvage Steamer "OURA-MARU," 716 tons and 12 knots speed, is always ready at short notice.
AT KOBE—Telegraphic Address: "WADADOCK" KOBE.
Floating Docks.
No. 1. 7,000 Tons. No. 2. 12,000 Tons.
Max. Length of Ship taken in 460 Feet. 580 Feet.
" Breadth " " 56 " 66 "
" Draft " " 22 " 26 "
The Salvage Steamer "ARIMA-MARU," pumping capacity per hour 2,000 tons.
The Floating Dredger, capable of lifting 40 ton weight.
ANY ORDERS WILL BE PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO AND ESTIMATES SENT ON APPLICATION.

LONG HING & CO., PHOTO SUPPLIES.
17, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
PHOTO GOODS of every description, EASTMAN
KODAKS and CARBINE CAMERAS, &c.
FRESH KODAK FILMS IN STOCK.
DEVELOPING AND PRINTING A SPECIALITY.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.
Telegraphic Address:—"DOCK," Yokohama.
Codes used.—A.B.C. 4th Edition, Lieber's, Scott's, A. I. and Watkin's.
DRY DOCK DEPARTMENT.—Telephone Nos. 376, 506, or 681.
No. 1 DOCK. No. 2 DOCK. No. 3 DOCK.
Docking Length 515 ft. Docking Length 376 ft. Docking Length 481 ft.
Every description of repair work is undertaken. A large assortment of material including tall shafts are kept in stock. Two powerful tow boats, floating derrick to lift 45 tons, pneumatic, electric, hydraulic plants, etc. Manufacturers of engines, boilers, tugs, lighters, constructional steel work, etc. Tenders on short notice by letter or cable.
WAREHOUSE DEPARTMENT.—
106 buildings, principally of brick and steel, 358 entrances. 13 buildings are private bonded warehouses. Floor area 73,343 square yards or 15,155 acres.
Custom-house brokerage and insurance undertaken. Rates moderate.
Mooring Basin, 500 feet by 180 feet by 25 feet deep, adjoining the docks and warehouses.

Messrs. CARLOWITZ & Co.
HAVE APPOINTED
Messrs. A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
SUB-AGENTS IN HONGKONG AND CANTON,
FOR
CHAMPAGNE
"HEIDSIECK MONOPOLE."
Hongkong, 15th May, 1911.

C. LAZARUS & CO., LTD., CALCUTTA.
BILLIARD TABLES
MANUFACTURED BY
C. LAZARUS & CO., LTD.,
ARE
KNOWN THROUGHOUT
INDIA.

WO HING & CO.,
No. 17A, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
MANUFACTURERS OF
HIGH CLASS SWATOW DRAWN WORK.
LATEST FASHIONS OF
CANTON EMBROIDERIES, SILK LACES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF
SILK AND LINEN GOODS, GRASS-CLOTH, ETC., ETC.
INSPECTION SOLICITED. PRICES REASONABLE.
Hongkong, 12th April, 1911.

GUINNESS'S STOUT "HORSEHEAD" BRAND
IN QUARTS, PINTS & SPLITS.
CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS
DENTISTRY
DR. M. H. CHAUN.
DENTAL SURGEON,
33, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
1ST FLOOR, ROOMS 2 and 3. From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.
Telephone 125.
Hongkong, 27th January, 1910.
SIEN TING
SURGEON DENTIST.
No. 10, DAQUILLAN STREET.
TERMS VERY MODERATE.
Consultation Free.
Hongkong, 21st September, 1905.

HONGKONG HOTEL
FIRST-CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE.
Dining accommodation for 300 Persons.
Well Furnished Reception Rooms.
Private Bar and Billiard Room for Hotel Residents.
Electric Lifts to each Floor.
Electric Lighting and Fans.
Telephones on every Floor.
Every Comfort.
Ladies' Afternoon Tea Rooms.
Ladies' Cloak Rooms.
Macaroni in attendance.
CHARGES MODERATE, AND NO EXTRA.
J. H. TAGGART, Manager.

KING EDWARD HOTEL.
A HIGH CLASS HOTEL.
Ladies' Afternoon Tea-Rooms.
Private Bar and Billiard-Rooms.
Hot and Cold Water throughout.
Electrically Lighted: Electric Fans (if required).
Electric Passenger Elevator to each floor.
Table D'Hôte at separate tables.
For Terms, &c., apply to the
MANAGER.
Hongkong, 24th July, 1905.

GRAND HOTEL
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
A FIRST CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE HOTEL.
ENTIRELY UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.
THIS HOTEL has recently been thoroughly renovated, extensively enlarged, and is now luxuriously furnished and up-to-date in every respect, situated in the most central position. Large and airy rooms, Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths, Electric Light throughout and Fans, Large and Comfortable Lounge, Private and Public Bars and Billiard Rooms. COUSINE ENTIRELY UNDER EUROPEAN SUPERVISION, Sanitary Arrangements of the latest, HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL STEAMERS. Monthly Rates for Third and Dinner. Special Rates for married families on application to
FREDERICK REICHMANN, Proprietor.
(late Manager of J. H. LYONS (Trocadero) leading Caterers in London, and GRAND ORIENTAL HOTEL, Colombo).
TELEPHONE No. 197.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "COMFORT," Hongkong.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1910.

"BRAESIDE," PRIVATE HOTEL.
STANDING in its own grounds with Tennis and Croquet Lawns, Large Airy and Well Furnished Rooms, every home comfort. Fine View of the Harbour.
Telephone No. 690.
Apply to—MRS. F. W. WATTE, "Braeside," 20, Macdonnell Road.
Hongkong, 4th December, 1907.

VICTORIA HOTEL
SHAMKIN-CANTON.
MANAGER—MR. H. HAYNES.
Telegraphic address—"VICTORIA, SHAMKIN."
SITUATED ON THE BRITISH CONCESSION
MACAO HOTEL
MACAO
Telegraphic address—"FARMER, MACAO."
SITUATED IN THE CENTRE OF PRATA GRANDE Both Hotels electrically lighted, and under experienced European Supervision.
GUIDES AND CHAISE PROVIDED.
Every Information and Special attention given to Tourists.
REASONABLE RATES.
WM. FARMER Proprietor.

BIJOU SCENIC THEATRE.
FLOWER STREET.
CINEMATOGRAPH VAUDEVILLE.
and
THE FLOWER STREET
PIERROTS
GRACE WILSON.
GRACE VIVIERNE, MAY MAXWELL, CHAS. MACKAYE, R.H. STEPHENSON, IN AN AMUSING ENTERTAINMENT.
ELECTRIC FANS THROUGHOUT THEATRE.
SEE RAND BLISS.
Lessee and Manager: E. H. STEPHENSON
Hongkong, 13th May, 1911.

MAIL TABLES
FOR 1911.
Shows the dates of departure of the Mails to Europe and America, and the dates of their expected arrival at their destinations, as well as the dates of return Mails.
Mounted on Card ... 30 Cents.
On Paper ... 20 "
On Sale at the Hongkong Daily Press Office.
Hongkong, 6th February, 1911.

INTIMATION

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED,
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

WE HAVE BEEN APPOINTED
SUB-AGENTS IN HONGKONG AND
CANTON FOR

CHAMPAGNE

HEIDSIECK & Co.

"MONOPOLE"

RED SEAL AND GOLD FOIL.

KUPFERBERG'S

GERMAN

SPARKLING

WINES.

PSCHORR MUNICH

BEER.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED,

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

[25]

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.
ONLY communications relating to the
news columns should be addressed to THE
EDITOR.

Correspondents must forward their names
and addresses with communications ad-
dressed to the Editor, not for publication
but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be
written on one side of paper only.

No anonymous signed communications
that have already appeared in other papers
will be inserted.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS
should be sent before 11 a.m. on day of
publication. After that hour the supply
is limited. Only supply for Cash.

Telegraphic Address: P. Press.
Cable: A.B.C. 5th Ed. Lister.
P. O. Box, 54. Telephone No. 13.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VEUZ ROAD
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MAY 16TH, 1911.

The tabular statement showing the growth of Hongkong's military contribution concurrently with the growth of expenditure on extraordinary public works, which was furnished by Government last week in compliance with a request made by the Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, shows very clearly the inequity of the present basis of the contribution. From 1896 down to 1901 the Colony was spending on extraordinary public works a sum which did not average for the period \$400,000 per annum, while the military contribution ranged from \$460,000 to \$846,000 in round figures. Since that time the military contribution has been steadily growing until last year it reached the very large sum of \$1,372,486. Expenditure on public works extraordinary during the past eight years has averaged well over a million dollars per annum, and because the Colony has had to lay out money on these extraordinary public works, it has also had to pay an increased military contribution. His Excellency THE GOVERNOR in his Budget speech in September, 1908, made the following interesting comment on the military contribution:

"The incidence of this contribution does not however fall, as Mr. Chamberlain desired it should, so that in times of increased prosperity the Colony should be able to devote a larger sum to its defence. It is a fact that in times of less prosperity it should contribute less. The estimates before us are a good example of this; for while our revenue is estimated to increase by \$125,806 only (upon which we pay the additional contribution I have referred to), our expenditure, less the Military Contribution, is increased by \$357,774, owing to the fall in exchange and the other reasons,

which I have already explained, so that though the balance of ordinary revenue and expenditure is \$231,968 to the debit, we have an increased contribution to pay. It has seemed to me that a better means of obtaining the object Mr. Chamberlain had in view would be to take the difference between ordinary revenue and ordinary expenditure, which (together with any "extraordinary" revenue from land sales) is the margin or balance which we have to devote to capital expenditure on Public Works Extraordinary and to devote half of it to the Military Contribution and half to Public Works. If that system were applied to the present year when we have a heavy automatic increase of expenditure to face, this contribution would be reduced from \$1,210,739 to \$762,934, which would only be 12.5 of the ordinary revenue, instead of 20 per cent, but in prosperous years it would similarly exceed 20 per cent. There are however various difficulties, as I recognise, in the way of this proposal, and I have not as yet decided to propose it to the Secretary of State.

In the course of the debate which followed the Budget speech of that year the Hon. Mr. SLADE said the Unofficial Members were pleased to hear that this question of the unequal incidence of the military contribution had received His Excellency's serious consideration, and hoped that when His Excellency had been able to fully formulate his ideas on the subject that he would then communicate them to the Council. In the course of his Budget speech in the following year (1909) His Excellency announced that the Secretary of State proposed to appoint a committee to inquire into the incidence of the military contribution—an announcement which was duly welcomed by the Unofficial Members of the Council. His Excellency on that occasion reiterated his own view that the Colony cannot complain of having to pay only a very little over one-quarter the cost of its defence without any contribution to the Navy, though he was of opinion that the mode of levying it might be altered so as to better carry out Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S object of making it fall less heavily in years of depleted revenue. Since we wrote on this subject last we have been reminded that by local legislation the Colony has made itself liable to pay military contribution up to the limit of the cost of the garrison. For our part we can see no reason why the Imperial Government should expect this of Hongkong any more than it looks to Plymouth for the entire cost of its garrison. The Colony does not object to bearing its fair share of the burden, but we are faced with the prospect that owing to the crusade against opium which has the active support of the Imperial Government, the public revenue of this Colony is becoming seriously affected. Apparently it is not possible to make immediately any substantial reduction in expenditure, and therefore it means that the lost opium revenue and the military contribution of 20 per cent. on it will have to be provided out of new taxation. The Hon. Mr. MONTAGUE NEW has signalled his advent to the Council by giving notice of an intention to ask the Government if it will lay upon the table some papers embodying the views and calculations of H.E. THE GOVERNOR on the subject, and the answer to that question will be awaited with much interest.

The second meeting of the Gymkhana Club this season takes place on Saturday at the Happy Valley, weather permitting.

H. E. H. the Hair Presumptive of Siam was fêted by the Russian Community at the Russian Club, Hankow, on May 4th.

Lady Lugard goes to Japan for four months on the 20th instant, and will be "At Home" for the last time this season on Friday, the 19th, at 4.30 p.m.

Lady Piggott arrived at Yokohama by the a.s. Empress of Japan on the 3rd instant. Captain Piggott, R.E., son of Sir Francis and Lady Piggott, is stationed in Tokyo.

A shooting tragedy is reported from Shatin. A Chinese about 35 years of age for some reason not known shot at a boy and wounded him. The victim has been taken to hospital and the assailant in under arrest.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donation to the funds of the Hospitals:—

Mr. Chan San-fai ... \$300

The Rev. F. Bonne, of the Roman Catholic Mission, Nagasaki, has been appointed Archbishop of Tokyo, vice His Grace Mgr. Pierre-Zavier Mughera, deceased, and was to have been consecrated recently at Nishinaka-machi Church, Nagasaki.

An armed robbery was perpetrated at Mirs Bay in broad daylight on the morning of the 12th inst. A boat in which were five men armed with revolvers drew alongside a junk, boarded her, drove the crew below, and ransacked the craft, making off with clothing and money to the value of about \$50.

Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. yesterday purchased at public auction garden lot No. 2, Caroline Hill Road, the purchase price being \$1,302. The other lots put up to auction by the Government—Inland lots Nos. 1,880 and 36—were sold to Messrs. A. R. Samy and Leung Kin for \$1,520—twenty dollars above the upset price.

A beggar woman was arrested by the police on Sunday and brought to the Police Station. She was searched and \$61.50 in money was found upon her. She was yesterday fined \$5 or fourteen days in prison for begging, and elected to go to jail.

The return of visitors to the City Hall Library and Museum for the week ending the 14th May shows that of non-Chinese there were 512 to the Library and 178 to the Museum and of Chinese 209 to the former and 2837 to the latter. The Library was therefore used by 721 persons and the Museum by 3,065.

At the Magistrate's Court yesterday Nui Tin Sam, of the Wo Sang Cheung Shing Kee firm, was charged under the Bankruptcy Ordinance with having forged his books, given "fictitious" losses, and failed to produce books. Mr. Shenton appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Leo d'Almeida appeared for the defence. The case was adjourned, bail being fixed at \$5,000.

It would appear, says a Northern contemporary, that the Chinese anticipate a larger business being done in tea this year than was the case last year. From returns to hand it seems that 252 tea packing houses are at work in the Hupeh and Hunan districts, as against 238 last year. In the Kiangsi and Anhui districts there are 302 as against 305 last year. Masters of the new teas are expected to be forwarded about the 12th or the 13th inst.

The trade in Chamulpo has been unprecedentedly favourable during the past few months, says a Seoul paper. The value of imports from January this year up to March 15 amounted to 2,174,667 yen, and that of exports to 4,412,931 yen, the aggregate value being 6,587,598 yen. Compared with that of the corresponding period of last year, this shows an increase of 1,008,937 yen in imports, and 1,534,894 yen in exports, the total increase being 2,543,831 yen.

A loan of ¥4,300,000 for the Toyo Kisen Kaisha will be issued for subscription by the Yawata Bank from the 8th to the 15th instant, says the Japan Gazette. The loan will be issued at over ¥98, will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable in March and September each year. Payment on the new shares is to be made on the 25th instant. The loan will remain unredemmed for five years, after which redemption will be effected within five years. As security for the loan, the Company's liners Chiyo-maru, Kiyo-maru, Bujo-maru and Soyo-maru are pledged.

It is stated that the Cotton Cultivation Company which is to have its field of operation in Chosen is on the eve of successful organisation in Japan proper. The proposed Company is to be possessed of a capital of five million yen in one hundred thousand shares. Of these shares 41,500 have been taken up by the promoters, while the remainder are offered to the public for subscription. The latter portion, the Seoul Press learns, has been oversubscribed three times, and security money on them was to have been paid in between the 5th and 12th inst. The first payment on the shares will be completed in a week beginning with the 1st of next month.

HONGKONG AND CANTON.
CO-OPERATION TO SUPPRESS CRIME.

When H.E. the Governor paid his official visit to the Viceroy on March 24th last he suggested to His Excellency that co-operation and mutual assistance would be advantageous to both Governments in many matters, and especially in checking crime. The Viceroy cordially agreed and later sent Mr. Wei Han to discuss in detail the various suggestions made by the Governor. On his return to Canton he laid these suggestions before the Viceroy, and he yesterday again visited the Colony and called on the Governor to convey to him the Viceroy's entire concurrence in them. It is hoped that this new departure may result in facilitating the suppression of armed robbery, kidnapping, and lesser forms of crime, and may also promote the interests of both Governments in other directions.

CORONATION CELEBRATION FUND.

FURTHER LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Benque de l'Indo-Chine	...	\$500
Marques Maritime Cie	...	300
Barbette & Co.	...	250
Soures & Co.	...	250
Noronha & Co.	...	250
Cruz, Basto & Co.	...	250
Canton Insurance Office	...	250
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co.	...	250
China Fire Insurance Co.	...	250
J. R. Michael & Co.	...	100
Hughes & Hough	...	50
J. Williams & Co.	...	50
De Sousa & Co.	...	50
Hongkong Printing Press	...	50
Vieira & Co.	...	25
S. Moutrie & Co.	...	25
F. A. Hazeland	...	25
David Haskell & Co.	...	15
Gracia & Co.	...	10
L. Noronha	...	10
Eastern Printing Office	...	10
J. P. Brega	...	10
C. A. Peel	...	5
H. W. Lester	...	5
E. Grant Smith	...	5
T. G. Weall	...	5
J. G. S. Gauden	...	5
D. Harvey	...	5
Geo. E. Laco	...	5
G. Morton Smith	...	5

SUBSIDIARY COINS IN HONGKONG.

Sir John Jordan, British Minister at Peking, in a recent protest to the Chinese Government against the flooding of the Hongkong market with subsidiary coins, pointed out that eight thousand pieces of 20-cent coins were being turned out daily. The Minister asked that the mint be closed temporarily, but the Board of Foreign Affairs says that it cannot comply until it has instituted a thorough inquiry.

TELEGRAMS.

[Protect] by the Telegraph Misses
Copyright Ordinance, 1894.]

[DAILY PRESS' EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

CHINESE POSTAL SERVICE.

PEKING, May 15th.

The Yu Chuan Pu takes over the Postal Service on the 28th instant.

It is hoped that a foreign chief will be given independent control of the staff, otherwise there will be a desire to exclude foreigners and replace them by unimfluent though trained Chinese, which will probably destroy the efficiency of the Postal Service, as it has already done that of the Telegraph Service.

[REUTERS' SERVICE TO THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

FRANCE IN MOROCCO.

LONDON, May 15th.

A St. Petersburg message states that the official journal "Roosiya" says that the communications of the French Cabinet concerning Morocco have been the subject of an exchange of views between the Russian and German Governments, and that the friendly conversations showed that both were agreed as to the complete sincerity of intention on the part of France, and her loyalty to international engagements.

LATER.

An official communique published in Paris states that in view of the disquieting nature of the latest reports from Fez, the Government has instructed General Moinier to hasten the advance of the relief column to Fez, which, however, will occupy the city only as long as is necessary.

The relief column is expected to reach Fez on Wednesday or Thursday.

KAISER AND KAISERIN IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, May 15th.

Their Imperial Majesties the Kaiser, the Kaiserin and their daughter have left for England to attend the unveiling of the Victoria Memorial on Tuesday.

ANGLO-AMERICAN ARBITRATION.

LONDON, May 15th.

It is telegraphed from Washington that the first draft of the Anglo-American Arbitration Treaty has been completed. If Great Britain acts promptly the Senate may take the opportunity of approving the Treaty in the present Session of Congress.

RUSSIAN CONSULATES IN CHINA.

LONDON, May 15th.

Reuter's correspondent at St. Petersburg telegraphs that the Russian Government has decided to introduce a bill establishing Consulates at Canton and Kobo, and abolishing the Consulates at Hongkong and Foochow.

METAL HARDER THAN STEEL.

The discovery of a new composition metal, with the unfading yellow of gold and the hardness and impregnability of Krupp steel, is announced by Count Charles de Pollogio of Genoa and Signor Theodore S. Scaria, a chemist, who has recently become a resident of Chicago. It is called radiolite.

Count de Pollogio, whose father owned lead and silver mines in Saxony, in Saxony, and in Central America, is spending six months in the United States and in Central America studying mining conditions and investigating his father's properties.

The colour and brightness of the composition, he says, are unaffected by the atmosphere, by the ordinary acids, and even by fire. Its resemblance to gold is wonderful. By a series of examinations the hardness of the new composition as compared with Krupp steel has been established. The results announced at the Italian Navy yard show that a layer of armour of radiolite offers the same resistance to a projectile as steel a third thicker. "It is made from a number of metals, and as its main constituent is a waste product in many processes, it is cheap and abundant as iron ore. Its uses will be almost infinite, as household utensils, heavy machinery, battleship armour, and even jewellery can be made from it."

SEVERE EARTHQUAKE SHOCK IN HONGKONG.

Yesterday morning about a quarter to one a severe earthquake shock was experienced in Hongkong, which roused people from their slumbers and created no little alarm. The tremors were felt, at least in some parts of the Colony, for nearly a whole minute. In the substantially-built houses of the Colony it was the shaking of beds and the vigorous rattling of doors and windows, as though some heavy traction engine were passing, that created the first sensations. An earthquake is so rare an occurrence in the Colony that a seismic disturbance was the last explanation to be thought of, but it did not take people long to reach that conclusion and to tie themselves in their night attire to seek safety. People sleeping on the upper stories of hotels, the Hongkong Club, and other high buildings, probably felt the shock most, and lost no time in descending to the lower floors; but all over the Colony—in Kowloon, in the city and on the Peak—the shock was severe enough to rouse most sound sleepers and to fill many people with nervousness. Fortunately no damage was done.

EXPERIENCES AND FEARS.

Among the Chinese the preliminary shock induced most of them to conclude that the houses which they were occupying were about to collapse, and men, women, and children rushed into the street. There the blowing of whistles for police assistance which they thought would be necessary, and the barking of dogs, produced a most unusual din, and pandemonium reigned for several minutes. The something occurred in the Chinese localities at Kowloon, Hunghom and Yau-mai, and the fears created were not easily subdued.

Many Europeans are emphatic that they heard a rumbling noise. Some describe it as being like the sound of a traction engine passing along the street and shaking the houses as it went. Others declare that it was a sharper sound. Some who were awake heard no sound at all, except the shaking of the doors and windows.

The theories of the moment were many and varied. Several ladies who were alarmed by the violent shaking of their beds immediately thought of burglars and a man under the bed. One man did not trouble about the house shaking, as he ascribed it to his companion falling more heavily than usual into bed. There is a story told of another who was roused from a deep sleep by a vigorous shaking of his bed-room door, and in a very much annoyed tone of voice he called out to the nocturnal visitor to "come in and cease making a noise." Most people who were awakened by the earthquake describe it as a most unpleasant sensation. Not a few state that they experienced a feeling akin to seasickness.

A number of Chinese families who had entered into occupation of premises on Fraya East that day led to the street when the tremors occurred, thinking that the houses were haunted by evil spirits, and they were not easily convinced that this was not the true explanation of what they had experienced.

THE CAUSE.

It remains a matter of speculation whether the disturbance was purely local or whether it is an indication of a great seismic disturbance elsewhere. Sometimes in mountainous places like Hongkong tremors such as those under notice are ascribed by seismologists to subsidence in great cavernous vaults deep down in the bowels of the earth. Whether the Hongkong earthquake is due to causes of this nature is a question for the experts; but in the absence of news of a great upheaval anywhere in this region of the earth, the theory will seem a likely one, though it is somewhat discounted by the fact that the shock appears to have been of equal severity at Macao and Canton.

HISTORICAL.

Old residents in the Colony are able to recall two or three occasions when slight earthquake shocks have occurred in the Colony, but none recollect a shock of such severity as the one of Monday morning. This part of China is generally regarded as outside "the earthquake zone," but it is not a century since a bad one occurred at Canton. History has many records of disastrous earthquakes in the Philippines and Japan. There is a record of one also at Peking which "swallowed up 100,000 people" in 1731; the one in Canton and neighbourhood occurred in 1830, when, according to the record, "above 6,000 perished." The only other record of earthquakes in China is of one which occurred in Yunnan in March, 1883, when 4,000 persons were killed. There are indeed few countries in the world which have not at some time or other experienced these shocks. Even England and Scotland, Germany and France have had experiences of earthquakes which at times have done considerable damage to property. The nervous, therefore, may find comfort in the reflection that there are no grounds for regarding Hongkong as any less safe than London in this respect.

NO SEISMOGRAPHIC RECORDS.

A visit to the Observatory on the part of our representative did not prove very enlightening, for the Observatory has no instruments to record such disturbances, but Mr. Figg's observations of the circumstances immediately after the occurrence suggested that the shock must have been very slight at Kowloon. The event was timed at 12.41 a.m., the preliminary shock being followed fifteen seconds later by a stronger shock which lasted four seconds.

It is believed that the motion was from west to east. None of the clocks were stopped, but the clock by which the time ball is fired was found to be two seconds out, which is explained by the fact that it must have "tripped" at the time of the shock.

It is interesting to recall the last earthquake in Hongkong. That took place on 9th September, 1906. It synchronised with a more pronounced disturbance at Macao. In the previous month of August there were a number of shocks reported, the first one on August 1st, the second on the 1th, and the third on the 12th. On the two last dates two shocks were felt.

AN EARTHQUAKE SCALE.

We have been courteously furnished by Mr. Figg with a copy of the Rossi-Forel Scale (R.F.S.), which has been adopted by seismologists throughout the world. It is as follows:—

I. Recorded by a single seismograph or by some seismographs of the same pattern, but not by several seismographs of different kinds; the shock felt by an experienced observer.

II. Recorded by seismographs of different kinds; felt by a small number of persons at rest.

III. Felt by several persons at rest; strong enough for the duration or the direction to be appreciable.

IV. Felt by persons in motion; cracking of ceilings.

V. Felt generally by every one; ringing of some bells.

VI. General awakening of those asleep; general ringing of bells, stopping of clocks; visible disturbance of trees and shrubs; some startled persons leaving their dwellings.

VII. Fall of plaster; ringing of church bells; general panic; little or no damage to buildings.

VIII. Fall of chimneys; cracks in the walls of buildings.

IX. Partial or total destruction of some buildings.

X. Great disaster; rains; disturbance of strata; fissures in the earth's crust; rock fall from mountains.

KIA-YANG.

(KWANTUNG.)

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.]

Kai-ying-chau, May 9th.
DAYLIGHT ROBBERY.
Day before yesterday a shop was looted here, and the robbers, said to number seventy, got safely away in boats which they had in readiness. The robbers are said to have been Ho-po men (natives of Kih-yang-tien in Chao-shan-fu, in the region of Ho-po). The affair appears to have been well planned and the booty was considerable. Pickets were stationed on streets and alleys giving access to the shop so they would not be interrupted. The merchants are greatly alarmed and a call for a meeting has been issued. Recently a boat has been plundered by robbers.

THE PREVAILING UNREST.
There has been a great deal of excitement over the rumours of the partition of China. The assassin of the Tartar-General is claimed as a native of this prefecture. He was born in the vicinity of P'iang-t'au, a market-town about fifteen miles down the river from here, but left home when he was only twelve years old.

Public opinion here seems decidedly anti-dynastic, but the merchants are a conservative element. Returned emigrants make up a large part of the population. They have money, leisure, enterprise and a good deal of influence.

There is a good deal of voluntary military drill going on, and frequently, almost daily, meetings of a patriotic society give opportunity for the free discussion of public affairs.

THE TELEGRAPH.

The telegraph line is drawing near. It is now at the town of P'iang-t'au, mentioned above. The manager thinks messages can be sent next month. The operator is here with instruments and necessary equipment. From here three lines will be constructed without delay. One will connect with Hsin-nan and on to the north-west, another will connect with Kan-chau-fu in Kiang-si, and the other will be built northward, probably to Ting-chau-fu in Fuh-kien.

CULTIVATING CINNAMON TREES.
A Mr. Yung, a native of this prefecture and of T'ai-tai rank, is here promoting a scheme for the extensive planting of cinnamon trees. He has formed a joint stock company and published an up-to-date prospectus. One clause in the prospectus provides that no foreigner shall take out shares. Chinese who have become naturalised subjects of other countries, and Chinese Christians are also barred unless they again become Chinese subjects. Evidently it is believed (or affected to be believed) that to become a Christian is equivalent to losing one's nationality.

A CLAY FIGHT.
The magistrate of Chong-lok had the mortification of witnessing a pitched battle between two rival clans whom he had in vain tried to persuade to keep the peace. Many hundreds were engaged, and it is reported that blood was shed. The navigation of the river between Yang-in-tai and Shui-tai was interrupted for several days by this clay fight.

LOCAL SPORT.

LAWN TENNIS LEAGUE.

K.C.C. beat Chinese Y.M.C.A. at the former's ground on Saturday. Scores:—Green and Zedelius beat Wei Wing Look and Wong Po Kio 9/5. Green and Zedelius beat Wong Po Keung and F. M. Mohler 9/1. Green and Zedelius beat Ko Po Sham and Roy Stewart 9/2. Abraham and van Delden beat Wei Wing Look and Wong Po Kio 6/5. Abraham and van Delden beat Wong Po Keung and Mahler 8/3. Abraham and van Delden beat Ko Po Sham and Roy Stewart 7/4. Fowler and Ross beat Ko Po Sham and Roy Stewart 7/4. Fowler and Ross beat Wei Wing Look and Wong Po Kio 5/6. Fowler and Ross lost to Wong Po Keung and Mohler 5/6.

SUPREME COURT.

Monday, May 15th.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR SIR FRANCIS PIGGOTT (CHIEF JUSTICE).

SOLICITOR ENROLLED.

Mr. C. G. Alabaster moved that Mr. Miles Rainforth Walker (who has arrived from home to join the firm of Messrs. Deacon, Looker & Deacon) be approved, admitted and enrolled as a solicitor and proctor of the Supreme Court of Hongkong. The motion was made under sections 21 and 22 of the Legal Practitioners Ordinance of 1871, and three affidavits had been filed. The affidavits of identity were sufficient, but Mr. Walker had left his certificate at his bankers in London, and Mr. Alabaster asked his Lordship to allow that Mr. Walker be admitted subject to its production within a reasonable time.

His Lordship—I have very much pleasure in welcoming you, Mr. Walker, to practice in this Court, and we hope you will have a very enjoyable time.

Mr. Walker—I thank you, my Lord.

IN APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

(BEFORE THE FULL COURT)

SCHOOL TEACHER'S CLAIM FOR SALARY AND DAMAGES.

The Full Court, composed of their Honours Sir Francis Piggott (Chief Justice) and Mr. H. J. Gompertz (Puisne Judge), heard the appeal in the case in which Thomas O'Kane (appellant) sued the Anglo-Chinese Education Trust Co., Ltd. (respondents), to recover \$400.80, being as to \$50.80 for arrears of salary, and as to \$350 for two months' salary in lieu of notice determining the engagement of the plaintiff as a teacher of the defendant Company.

Mr. Eldon Potter, instructed by Mr. J. H. Gardiner, appeared for the appellant, and Sir Henry Berkeley, K.C., instructed by Mr. Otto Kong Sing, represented the respondents.

Mr. Potter said this was an appeal from an order of the learned acting Puisne Judge, Mr. Justice Hazlewood, in Chambers, and the Full Court granted leave to appeal on March 31st. In accordance with the order then made the appellant's solicitor had served a notice of motion of appeal, and had prepared a special case. The question submitted for the opinion of the Court was whether Mr. Justice Hazlewood was right in law in making the order he did. Since leave to appeal had been granted, affidavits had been filed by both Mr. Kong Sing and Mr. Gardiner. He did not know whether those affidavits were admissible on an appeal to the Full Court.

The Chief Justice—Not without leave.

Mr. Potter—They don't affect my case one way or the other, but if the Court wish them to be read I am quite willing to read them.

The Chief Justice—I suppose they are considered relevant, or they would not have been filed.

Mr. Potter—There is nothing but a dry point of law for your Lordships to decide, but if you desire it I will read them.

Mr. Justice Gompertz suggested they should be read, and Counsel proceeded to read them.

The Chief Justice—What is the point?

Mr. Potter—It is really a very short one indeed. An action was brought by Thomas O'Kane against the Anglo-Chinese Education Trust Co.

The Chief Justice—What was the action for, wrongful dismissal?

Mr. Potter said it was for \$50 for wages, and \$350 for damages in lieu of two months' notice. On March 16th the defendant's solicitor took out a summons under sections 63 and 64 of the Code, the substance of the summons being that the defendant's solicitor asked that the writ should be amended by the striking out of the defendant's name. On that summons the acting Puisne Judge made an order directing that the writ should be amended by striking out the name of the defendant, which left a writ on which there was a plaintiff and no defendant. There was no writ, as a matter of fact, once the defendant had been struck out. It had been suggested, apparently by the defendants, that Mr. Gardiner in some way or other brought about this procedure himself. In no way was it suggested by Mr. Gardiner that the solicitor for the defendants should take out a summons to strike out the name of the defendant from the writ. It was all very fine for Mr. Kong Sing to go about the matter in this way—although Mr. Potter was sure he meant it for the best—but the appellant had to pay to the other side the cost of all these applications in Chambers. Their attitude all through was that they had got the proper defendants, and he was prepared to show that they had.

Mr. Potter contended that no defendant could ask that his name be struck out, and submitted that unless there were two defendants there could not be a misjoinder of defendants. He had been unable to find, and he did not think Sir Henry Berkeley would be able to find, any action in which a defendant had applied to strike himself out. There was no point of law taken by Mr. Kong Sing in Chambers as to why this defendant company should not continue to be defendants.

The Chief Justice said the Court was prepared to consider the question as to whether it was right to strike out the defendant.

Mr. Potter—The Court will not stay an action, and this order of the Puisne Judge is to put an end to the whole action.

The Chief Justice—Why not argue the simple point, who is the proper defendant?

Mr. Potter—I am quite prepared to deal with it that way if your Lordships wish.

Sir Henry Berkeley thought he could show that Mr. Potter had no standing in the Court to object to the proceedings of the learned Puisne Judge, and that what the Puisne Judge did was quite regular.

The Puisne Judge—It seems to me that on the material before him the acting Puisne Judge would only have made such an order if he thought both parties had come to consult him. One of them, apparently, did not mean that. If the Puisne Judge was led to giving a wrong order, it might be the duty of this Court to annul the appeal.

Mr. Potter—There was no misleading on Mr. Gardiner's part in any shape or form. Never did we agree that we would accept anybody else as defendant. It is absurd to suggest that Mr. Lan Chu Pak, as secretary of this unincorporated body, is liable.

Sir Henry Berkeley—You must find who the proper person is; it is not for us to tell you.

Mr. Potter—I submit that the learned acting Puisne Judge decided on facts on which he ought not to have decided. According to the affidavits he made us elect to have the writ amended, or to strike out the defendants.

The Chief Justice—Surely the simplest thing is to argue whether the decision the Puisne Judge gave is right or wrong. We have discussed it now for a long time, and ten minutes will decide the question.

Mr. Potter—I don't know how I am to deal with this, unless it is on the facts that were before the Puisne Judge.

Sir Henry Berkeley—You have to show now that the defendants employed your client.

The Chief Justice—You have to show now that the defendant company is, as you allege, the Ellis Kadocrie Schools.

Mr. Potter said the point to be tried in the action was whether the plaintiff was employed by the defendants or not. It was clear that the defendant company was carrying on the Ellis Kadocrie Schools among other businesses. It was clear they were the proper defendants, because by their articles of association they specifically declared that part of their duties would be to carry on the Ellis Kadocrie Schools.

The Chief Justice—I think we will have to call on you, Sir Henry. We do not think there is enough material on these documents to decide the matter point blank.

Sir Henry Berkeley said that when the writ was served on the solicitor representing the Anglo-Chinese Education Trust Co., he pointed out to the solicitor for the plaintiff that that Corporation had been wrongfully made defendant. On receipt of that information Mr. Gardiner wrote a letter to the solicitor for the Corporation saying he understood that Mr. Kong Sing's objection to the writ was that the Corporation was not the proper party to be sued, but the Ellis Kadocrie Schools. In consequence of that letter the parties went before the Puisne Judge. He heard what each had to say as to whether or not the Corporation was rightly made a party and gave each an opportunity of bringing forward evidence for the purpose of establishing his case. The Corporation put in an affidavit by their secretary, Mr. Lau Wing Ching, which stated that the Company had not at any time entered into any contract or engagement with the plaintiff, and was not indebted to him in any sum whatsoever. By the memorandum it appeared that the Company had for one of its objects the carrying on of the Ellis Kadocrie Chinese Schools Society, but that Society had not been taken over or carried on by the Corporation, and was in no manner connected with it. The Puisne Judge had before him that distinct sworn statement. The plaintiff put in no answering affidavit, and did not deny what the Secretary had said. He made no allegation on oath. What other decision could the Puisne Judge have given?

The Chief Justice said the Court was quite clear that the order could not be maintained, not on the grounds mentioned, but on a technical ground. The costs of this appeal would be made costs in the case, because it was clear that there was a mistake. If the plaintiff chose the case must stand with the restoration of the defendants. If he did not choose to sue the other people, but if he chose to continue to sue the defendant, he sued them at his own risk.

Mr. Potter, referring to the question of costs, pointed out that the plaintiff had to pay out of his own pocket all the taxed costs for appearances in Chambers.

The Court ordered that such costs be refunded, and that the costs be made costs in the cause.

AEROPLANES IN WAR.

Mr. John Galworthy, writing in *The Times* on the subject of aeroplanes in war, says:—

"Of all the varying symptoms of madness in the life of modern nations the most dreadful is this prostitution of the conquest of the air to the ends of warfare."

"If ever men presented a spectacle of sheer insanity it is now—when having attained triumph in their struggle to subordinate to their will the unconquered element, they have straightway commenced to doleful that element so heroically masterfully by filling it with engines of destruction. If ever the gods were justified of their ironic smile—by the gods, it is now! Is there any thinker alive watching this still utterly preventable calamity without horror and despair? Horror at what must come of it, if not promptly stopped, despair that men can be so blind, so hopelessly and childishly the slaves of their own marvellous inventive powers. Was there ever so patent a case for enjoining at birth a hideous development of the black arts of warfare; ever such an occasion for the Powers in conference to ban once and for all a new and ghastly menace?"

"A little reason, a grain of common sense, a gleam of sanity before it is too late—before vested interest and the chains of a new habit have enslaved us too hopelessly! If fresh devils be not quenched within the next few years it will be too late. Water and earth are wide enough for men to kill each other on. For the love of the sun, and stars, and the blue sky, that have given us all our aspirations since the beginning of time, let us leave the air to innocence. Will not those who have eyes to see good will toward men, and the power to put that good will into practice, bestir themselves while there is yet time, and save mankind from this last and worst of all its follies?"

EDUCATIONAL REFORM IN CHINA.

LECTURE TO THE CHINA SOCIETY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

London, April 21st.

There was only a sparse gathering at the Carlton Hall on Thursday night when Mr. M. T. Z. Tyan's paper on "The Educational Reform in China" was read. "The lecturer," a brilliant young Chinese, was unable to be present, as he was attending a conference in Constantinople, so the paper was read for him by the genial honorary secretary, Mr. Byron Brennan. Perhaps the lot of the announced chairman was shared by many others, and that accounted for the small numbers present, for Mr. Arthur Dacey, Secretary of the China Society, had contracted to severe a cold to permit of his presiding. So the Rev. George Owen took his place and spoke of the writer of the paper as one who thoroughly understood his subject, with stores of information they could not get elsewhere, unless at the expense of immense labour.

To begin with, the lecturer explained the title of his paper and said it might be thought from it that there was no educational system in China and that the people in the country were barbarians. All he meant to convey was that China was engaged in beginning to develop her education on modern and Western lines. Dealing first of all with the old education system of China, he showed how it had been handed down from time immemorial without being altered one iota. He showed how the people were divided into literati, farmers, artisans and merchants, and added that the predominance of the literary class was responsible for the respect shown to learning. The system had been based on self-help and public schools had played hardly any part in it. Starting with the inculcation of respect for elders in the nursery the student passed to the private school supported by the clan, where the teacher was satisfied if the scholar recited the philosophies and traditional teachings accurately. Then at the age of fourteen or so he started out into the world, and, presuming he was the son of wealthy parents, he proceeded to pass through the different stages of literary examination until he became, if he could manage it, the premier scholar of the empire. Considering the respective qualities of the old system and the Western one, the lecturer said the old one being strict had some advantages, but it was not fitted for the strenuous work which he believed in the arrival of the future. The ruin of this old system, he declared, was the eight-legged essay as part of the examination machinery.

Passing to deal with the transition period, he said it was only after the China-Japan war that there came anything like a consensus of opinion in favour of a change of educational system. The Boxer outbreak hindered developments, but after that a vigorous agitation carried everything before it, till in September, 1905, the memorable edict was issued abolishing the old system of examination and the eight-legged essays and introducing Western science. Higher education continued to be the main consideration till three or four years ago, when kindergarten and preparatory schools began to spring up. As showing the progress, he quoted statistics showing that in 1908 there were a million students, and last year the number had increased by three hundred thousand. Further statistics showed what rapid developments had been made in all directions in China, under the administration of Yuan Shi Kai, and the writer said he had no doubt other parts of the empire could show similar results. The curricula of the Chinese schools and colleges, he declared, were similar to those of like institutions in Europe and America, and it was noticeable how great attention was paid to physical education, in the belief in the adage "Mens sana in corpore sano." Another healthy sign was the establishment of schools for the sons of nobles and peers. The highest classes had come splendidly to the front in giving prizes and otherwise encouraging the schools. This was a great advantage, for, as Confucius said, "The relations between superiors and inferiors is like that of the wind and the grass. The grass must bend when the wind blows across it." So if the sons of the nobility took up so heartily this task of remodelling the education of China, the task would not be so herculean as it seemed. He quoted at length from the writings of Mr. Valentine Chirol to prove how excellent these noble schools are.

Dealing with the rush for Western learning that had now set in, he regretted that it had led many to discard altogether their classical histories and literature and to fly to ephemeral European literature. To remedy this the study of the national literature and history was now compulsory in the public schools. As to the future, it must be remembered that China was poor, but that would not be the case when her resources were developed, for which purpose they had engineering classes in the imperial universities. In this connection he instanced the splendid work done at the university of Shanghai established by Dr. Timothy Richard. Taking them all in all, in a very few years educational establishments of China would be second only to those of Europe and America. Turning to women, he declared the old idea that ignorance was a virtue in women had been abandoned in China, and public opinion was swinging round to the view that the education of women must proceed alongside that of men.

There had been trouble at first in the new schools of China, for the students were filled with ill-digested notions of liberty and jibbed at magisterial authority, while on the other hand the teachers were often overbearing and failed to recognise the situation. But now the

men in charge were men of experience, calculated to win the respect if not the hearts of the students. It was a healthy sign of the times to see these boys and girls showing their patriotism by opposing opium smoking, foot-binding, and domestic slavery. As to missionaries and China, he declared that in the last five years missionary effort had been much better understood, and the relations between missionaries and the Chinese had greatly improved. Among the new schemes singled out for praise were the Yale School, and the scheme for the Hongkong University, while a word of eulogy was added as to the German university at Tsingtan, and the return of the balance of the Boxer indemnity of the United States. Having dealt with the reasons why fewer students were being sent to Japan—nowadays and more to America and elsewhere, the writer made an eloquent appeal to Englishmen to treat China with sympathy in this great problem and concluded, "China has crossed the rubicon and you may be sure she will not turn back."

The CHAIRMAN warmly praised the paper, as did several other speakers who joined in the discussion. Sir WALTER HILLIER hesitated about joining in because the paper suggested so many points to him. He must say, however, that he had watched the movement in China with interest and had seen its deterioration with disappointment. But he sympathised warmly with China and earnestly hoped that China would develop a system thoroughly satisfactory to the education of her vast population.

A Chinese student replied vigorously to the critics and added his opinion that it was better to educate China first before talking of Christianising her. Mr. PLAYFAIR criticised the actions of the students on political and other matters, but Professor CALDECOTT warmly defended the Chinese administrators, and pointed out that the enormous scope of the task in which they were engaged excused the inevitable blunders that occurred.

Surgeon-General EVATT also defended the Chinese and deplored the lack of foresight among Western nations in view of this developing empire in the East. As to the students, he reminded his hearers that in Europe the Renaissance, the Reformation and the French revolution all were attended by incidents that history declared were excesses—yet the net result was most important for the world. He regretted to hear from an Oxford man that there was a feeling in the older universities of Oxford and Cambridge in favour of excluding Chinese. That would be a fatal error for these universities, but Edinburgh would receive them with open arms, and so would the American universities. He moved a hearty vote of thanks to the lecturer and the Chairman.

"FOREIGNERS THE BETTER MEN."

A GLASGOW SHIPPING FIRM'S VIEW.

There is great irritation, writes our London correspondent, over the declaration of Messrs. Glen & Company, the Glasgow shipowners, that they employ Chinese on their ships because they are the better men. They declared to the secretary of the Seamen's and Firemen's Union that John Chinaman is more sober and reliable, and the Union would be better employed in training a better type of British seaman than in protesting against Asiatics, especially as the reasons for employing the latter were not connected with saving money; in fact the firm "would pay considerably higher wages to Chinese than Britishers."

Other shipping experts, however, deny that the best type of British sailors are to be beaten anywhere. It is among the men on the tramp steamers, they say, that the bad element is to be found, and the shipping regulations in force nowadays are such as tend to enable such men to shirk discipline.

As to Chinese sailors, the officials of the National Sailors' Union scoff at their reliability or steadiness as compared with the Britisher, and they quote case after case in which there have been mutinies among the Chinese.

The fact remains that there is an agitation in every British port around our shores for restrictions against the employment of Chinese.

CHURCH AND STATE IN PORTUGAL.

PROVISIONS OF THE NEW LAW.

Lisbon, April 19th.

The law for the Separation of Church and State is now ready. It will be finally discussed by the Council of Ministers to-night, and will be decreed next Friday or Saturday. The Minister of Justice, Senhor Costa, has handed me a copy of the new law and I subjoin a summary of its principal points.

Entire liberty is conceded to all religions from the date of the promulgation of Separation. The Catholic religion ceases to be the religion of the State, and henceforth all Churches will be maintained by the offerings of their members. Their accounts, however, are to be under the fiscal supervision of the State. To all priests in the enjoyment of a benefice on July 1 next the Government ensures the same stipend as they are now receiving, the amounts to be fixed by special commissions. The churches and other property necessary for religious worship are ceded by the State to the clergy, free of all expense, and all Portuguese and foreign clergy now exercising religious functions will continue as hitherto in their offices. As regards new appointments, however, the consent of the Portuguese Government will first have to be obtained.

All religious property which is proved to belong to private individuals, either Portuguese or foreign, will be respected, and the British and other foreign seminaries will be allowed to remain as hitherto. Their members, however, will not be allowed to walk in the streets in priestly regiments. As the State will not recognise the Catholic religion it will offer no opposition to the marriage of priests. In case of death a part of the pensions will revert to the parents, widow, or children, whether legitimate or illegitimate. The provisions respecting the pensions of priests will take effect as from July 1 next.

SHIPPING NOTES.

The steam trawler *Hoi Fung*, 195 tons gross register, which has been built in England for the Hongkong and South China Steam Fisheries Co., Ltd., underwent a successful trial trip on 15th ult. and sailed on April 28th for Hongkong. She is expected to call at Gibraltar, Port Said, Colombo and Singapore, and the voyage out will probably take 55 days.

It is reported from Nagasaki that the N.Y.K. have under consideration the construction of six steamships, each to be of 7,000 tons, in order to replace the vessels *Eaba Maru*, *Tango Maru*, *Sato Maru*, *Shinano Maru* and *Kamakura Maru* which have lately been condemned as obsolete.

Messrs. Lamko & Rogge in their latest Freight Circular say the freight market all through the fortnight has been ruling exceedingly quiet, and although there is not much of a demand, still some freights not leaving sufficient margin to owners, remain unanswered. Tonnage trading South is very light, and if only inquiries from the usual quarters, especially Saigon, would come forward and help to accelerate resumption of chartering business, rates should immediately stiffen considerably. Unfortunately there is a great scarcity of grain at Saigon, and prospects for this month loading are poor. Latest reports from the North are also not very encouraging if the rice export from the Yangtze ports does not increase sufficiently to keep liners well employed in their own sphere.

Changes in the command of North German Lloyd steamers were announced recently by Colrich & Co., New York agents of the Company, as follows:—Capt. P. Wottin, who superintended the construction of the *George Washington*, the largest German steamship afloat, and who has been in command since that vessel was commissioned, has been appointed chief-inspector at Genoa, Italy. He will be succeeded in the command of the *George Washington* by Capt. Charles Polack, who for a number of years has commanded the *Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse*. Capt. E. Dahl will take command of the *Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse*, and will be succeeded on the *Friedrich der Grosse* by Capt. G. Meiners, who has had command of the *Derflinger* in the China service of the company. The changes are all regarded as promotions.

The Java-China-Japan Company's steamer *Typanos* on the way up to Japan noticed a Japanese fishing vessel, the *Nanyo-maru* (17 tons), in distress off Formosa on the 27th ult. She immediately approached the vessel and rescued the crew of 35 and three passengers who were taken to Yokohama and handed over to the Harbour Police. The *Japan Gazette* says the fishing vessel, owned by one Nakamura of Kumamoto Prefecture, had been fishing off the Lookobas since the 24th ultimo, and, encountering a dense fog and heavy seas, was carried away to a point twenty miles off Formosa.

In a note upon the increasing trade in American machinery with Japan, the American Consul in Kobe points out that the establishment of a Japanese steamship line on the North Pacific between the United States and Japan makes it possible for goods from the States as far east as New York to be delivered in Japan in about one month, while the freight for transport is much less than the charges on exports from Europe via the Suez Canal. Machinery from Great Britain cannot be delivered under four months, while goods from Germany cannot be delivered under about five months. The Consul adds that buyers of machinery in Japan seem now to prefer cheapness to quality.

THE REAL MILITARY PROBLEM.

Dealing with this subject and its solution in the *National Review* for April, Lieut.-General Sir Edwin Collier, G.C.B.E., has the following remarks on Compulsory Service:

"The question whether compulsory service will, or will not injuriously affect the first line, the voluntary regular Army, is not susceptible of solution by proof at the present time. Such experience as we have has does not point to possible injury to the regular Army, and it is difficult to see why the training of boys and young men, engendering as it must do a pride in themselves and greater physical efficiency, should discourage them from making the Army a profession, especially if they know that service therein led to advantages in civil life. On the contrary, the more widely spread military training is the greater the prospect of obtaining large numbers of recruits. Precisely the same idea runs through Mr. Haldane's scheme and that of Lord Roberts, viz., the popularising of military service, only the former would like to do it by a method of a limited kind that can never give the numbers required, while the latter would apply the principle of service to the country to everyone alike. It seems to be almost a logical conclusion that the training of the nation to arms, 'a nation in arms,' as Mr. Haldane desires it should be, would be the most powerful stimulus to recruiting for the regular Army. And why should compulsory service for home defence hurt the Navy? Those who choose the Navy as a profession would be exempt from the land defence scheme, and so would those who desire to enter extension of training schools for the naval and military services would be of great national benefit, and often when passing the Duke of York's School in the days of its occupation I have thought what a wonderful advantage it would be to the Army and to the country at large if we could have such an institution in every county. There are many other arguments in favour of universal service, but they are familiar to most people, and need not be repeated. It would mean the regeneration of the nation and the peace of Europe, for there will be no peace if we are not strong enough."

"Let us not only support the Territorial force with all our strength, but do our utmost to get the people of England to accept the conditions of universal service, by which alone that force can be made a full and complete power for defence, with the capacity and the will for the expansion of the overseas Army. International arbitration deservedly finds a high place in the minds of all men at the present moment, but its success depends after all upon the power to insist upon the keeping of the peace. With a supreme Navy and a national Army England could ensure the peace of Europe, and indeed of the world. Such a great ambition cannot be achieved without a great sacrifice, and some day the nation may decide that it shall be made."

INTIMATIONS

RAW PLACES ON HER BABY BOY

Lower Lip Broke Out in Sores. Spread All Over Chin, then on Legs and Thighs. Did Not Improve. Sent for Cuticura Remedies. Soothed Him Wonderfully. In Six Weeks He Was Cured.

"When my baby boy was eighteen months old, his lower lip broke out in sores. At first I thought it was a cold, but it spread all over his chin and beads of water came from it, then large sores appeared on his legs and thighs—quite raw places. I took him to the hospital, but he did not improve. They only gave me ointment. It went on for a month when a friend of my sister told her to take me to use the Cuticura Remedies. I hesitated a great deal at first, but one lot of each I bought him twice a day with the Cuticura Soap, and kept replacing the Cuticura Ointment. It soothed him wonderfully. We were pleased to see a great improvement. In six weeks he was mainly cured, and I shall always recommend the Cuticura Soap and Ointment." (Signed) Mrs. J. A. Blakey, 133, Northwood Road, Upper Clapton, London, N.E., Nov. 20, 1900.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment are the most economical treatment for the skin and scalp. Sold throughout the world. Deposits: London, 27, Abchurch Lane; Australia, B. Town & Co., Sydney; India, B. K. Paul, Calcutta; S. Africa, Lennan, Ltd., Cape Town, etc.; U.S.A., Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Prop., Boston. Send for free Cuticura Book on the treatment of skin and scalp diseases.

lashed a long time. I bathed him twice a day with the Cuticura Soap, and kept replacing the Cuticura Ointment. It soothed him wonderfully. We were pleased to see a great improvement. In six weeks he was mainly cured, and I shall always recommend the Cuticura Soap and Ointment." (Signed) Mrs. J. A. Blakey, 133, Northwood Road, Upper Clapton, London, N.E., Nov. 20, 1900.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment are the most economical treatment for the skin and scalp. Sold throughout the world. Deposits: London, 27, Abchurch Lane; Australia, B. Town & Co., Sydney; India, B. K. Paul, Calcutta; S. Africa, Lennan, Ltd., Cape Town, etc.; U.S.A., Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Prop., Boston. Send for free Cuticura Book on the treatment of skin and scalp diseases.

lashed a long time. I bathed him twice a day with the Cuticura Soap, and kept replacing the Cuticura Ointment. It soothed him wonderfully. We were pleased to see a great improvement. In six weeks he was mainly cured, and I shall always recommend the Cuticura Soap and Ointment." (Signed) Mrs. J. A. Blakey, 133, Northwood Road, Upper Clapton, London, N.E., Nov. 20, 1900.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment are the most economical treatment for the skin and scalp. Sold throughout the world. Deposits: London, 27, Abchurch Lane; Australia, B. Town & Co., Sydney; India, B. K. Paul, Calcutta; S. Africa, Lennan, Ltd., Cape Town, etc.; U.S.A., Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Prop., Boston. Send for free Cuticura Book on the treatment of skin and scalp diseases.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES

ENGLISH, SWISS AND ELGIN

SUPERIOR QUALITY MOVEMENTS

Chas. J. Gaupp & Co.,

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

[256]

WHY GO TO N. LAZARUS FOR YOUR GLASSES?

BECAUSE You will receive Fair Treatment. A Careful and Intelligent Examination. We have a Sound Optical Reason behind every Lens.

N. LAZARUS,

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN, CORNER OF D'AGUIAR ST., HONGKONG.

[256]

NOTICE TO KOWLOON RESIDENTS

EXTRA COPIES of Daily Press are on Sale daily at the following Stores:—KOWLOON BOOK STALL, Ferry Wharf Messrs. H. BUTTONE & SONS, Kowloon Store, No. 36, Haiphong Road. Messrs. HUNG CHEONG, Haiphong Road Mr. AH YAU, Hongkong Stall, Ferry Wharf

CAN YOU FIND A BETTER OFFER THAN THIS?

1. Government and Municipal Guarantees for the ultimate repayment of principal, at least at par.
2. Possibility of Premiums, the smallest affording ample interest on your outlay, the largest constituting a Fortune.
3. Payment of the sum you wish to invest by easy instalments.

PREMIUM BONDS
give you these opportunities.

WHAT ARE THESE BONDS?

They are high-class and absolutely safe securities, payable to bearer, issued by the various Governments and Municipalities of Europe; they are redeemable at periodical drawings, either with Cash Premiums varying from £40 to £40,000, or at the very least, at their full nominal value.

EASY PAYMENTS.

We sell these bonds singly or in combinations of the most advantageous ones, payable by convenient Monthly Instalments ranging from £1 to £20.

We are the largest Dealers in the world. Write for Handbook, sent post free.
MELVILLE, GLYN & Co., Bankers,
3, Rue de la Bourse, Paris (France).

245]

As a precaution against the constant risk of infection, remember that washing with

CALVERT'S
No. 5 Carbolic Soap

is a healthy habit, for either personal use or household purposes—and it is not expensive.

Local Dealers sell it. Makers—F. C. CALVERT & CO., Manchester, England.

"As Sound as a Bell"

is a phrase suggestive of all-round fitness. It denotes freedom from disease; robustness of constitution; muscular force; and mental energy and vigour. The "sound as a bell" condition is one most devoutly to be wished, and happily, it is not only possible but easy of attainment by most folk.

Thanks To

the strengthening and invigorating qualities of the World's famous medicine—BEECHAM'S PILLS. For three generations this remedy has been to all men and women a reliable means of re-establishing the health and maintaining it to a supravital degree. There are thousands, to-day, who keep themselves "as sound as a bell" by taking

Beecham's Pills.

Sold everywhere in boxes, price 9d. (46 pills), 1/6 (46 pills) and 2/6 (166 pills).

COLEMAN'S
WINARNIS.
THE GREATEST TONIC
IN THE WORLD.

WHAT IT has done for OTHERS it will DO FOR YOU. Its refreshing and exhilarating effects are a revelation to those who have never tried it before.

"WINARNIS" has a charm all its own, which you cannot fail to appreciate. The combination of all that is most nourishing in Beef and Malt is prepared in Winarnis gives a TWO-POWER STANDARD that cannot be equalled for giving Strength and Stamina, Vitality and Force to Men, Women and Children.

BUY IT TO-DAY

From any leading Chemist.

MUSTARD & COMPANY
Wholesale Distributors for China and Hongkong.
No. 22, Museum Road, Corner of Seehow Road, Shanghai 402

THIS WONDERFUL SYPHON

Makes Mineral Water instantly at 90 cents a dozen Syphons. Anyone can do it. Failure is impossible. And you can save 50 per cent. by making your own Mineral Waters at home with this

"PRANA"

SPARKLET SYPHON,

which lasts a lifetime and can be purchased from any Chemist or Store.

PRICE:—\$2 Each.

BULBS at 90 cents per box.

WHOLESALE PRICE:—

SYPHONS per doz \$16.00 f.o.b.

BULBS per doz. boxes \$8.00 f.o.b.

KWONG SANG HONG, LTD.,

WHOLESALE AGENTS,

246 & 248, Des Voeux Road, Central,

HONGKONG.

行發總

司公限有行生廣港香

[386]

FOR EUROPE AND AMERICA.

INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c.,

and for

PRIVATE RESIDENCES AT THE OUTPOSTS

A Comprehensive and Complete Record

of the

NEWS OF THE FAR EAST

is given in the

HONGKONG WEEKLY

PRESS,

with which is incorporated

"THE CHINESE TRADE REPORT"

Subscription, paid in advance, \$12 per

annum. Postage \$2 to any part

of the World.

AS SUPPLIED TO THE HOUSE OF
LORDS AND HOUSE OF COMMONS

THORNE'S
OLD VAT

This vat was started by the late Robert Thorne of Greenock and has been sold as No. 4 since 1831.

SCOTCH WHISKY.

SOLE AGENTS IN

HONGKONG, CHINA & MANILA

A. S. WATSON & Co., LTD.

[555]

GRIMAULT'S
SYRUP

OF

HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME

FOR

STUBBORN COUGHS

BRONCHITIS

WEAK LUNGS

CATARRH

CONSUMPTION

[386]

THE SPIRIT OF GOD like a fire is burning!

The Latter-day glory begins to come forth;

The visions and blessings of old are returning.

The angels are about to visit the earth.

We'll sing and we'll shout with the armies of heaven.

Hosannah! Hosannah! to God and the Lamb!

All glory to them in the highest be given.

Henceforth and for ever: Amen and Amen—

might have been printed without offence in

almost any hymnal used by Dissenters. During

the sixties, however, additions were made to the

Mormon system of theology (if the use of such

words in such a connection may be pardoned) by

means of the "revelations" promulgated from

time to time by Brigham Young to the com-

munity of the Latter-day Saints. The most

notable of these additions was the theory of the

eternal marriage. Space was thronged, so the

congregation of the faithful were informed, with

such seeking the help without which they could

not in any way work out their salvation. It

was a poetical idea such as would appeal to the

inhabitants of the many-voiced listening solitudes

of the Far West. Then came the practical ap-

plication of this strange picture of the darkness

of night crowded with crying souls seeking the

gate into heaven. It was every man's duty to

help as many as possible of these souls to pass

through the outer gate, and the duty of every

woman (since she herself was the outer gate)

to co-operate in the task of aiding to the

population of heaven. From the first the

MORMONISM AT HOME.

THE "SOVEREIGN STATE" AND
ITS COLONIES.

By a correspondent of the Times:—
The discovery of the California placer, the exploration of the Comstock Lode, the foundation of the State of Deseret—these are the three pivotal events in the economic history of the Far West. But for the adventurous gold-seekers who sailed round Cape Horn or took the more difficult and dangerous overland journey, California might have remained a Spanish colony as long as Cuba—in which case the question of the ownership of the whole Pacific slope from San José up to Juanua and northward to the Behring Straits might have been answered by destiny in another way. But for the finding of the Comstock Lode by placer-miners from California who had worked eastward through the mountains in search of "poor man's diggings" (i.e., deposits of dust and gold which could be raised with the help of a rooker and a little water), and were slow to discover the true value of the find, the exploitation of the mineral resources of the whole of Silverado might have been reserved for a later generation. The great inventions without which mining could not have become a permanent industry in the mountain States—for example, the square sett which initiates the wax candle of long room, and the V-shaped flume, the endless trough with its endless water to abolish friction, by means of which the Far Eastern hills have been stripped of the timber indispensable for mining—were all thought out in Virginia City, the creation of the Comstock's wealth; and it must also be remembered that much of the capital used for establishing the mining camps of the less accessible portions of Nevada, of Colorado, and Idaho actually came out of the amazingly rich "bonanza" or deep-living pockets of the great lode. Yet it is probably true to say that the foundation of the Mormon principle of polygamy (which is to this day something of an imperium in imperio) in the midst of deserts a thousand miles ahead of the slowly-advancing front of western agricultural settlement meant more to the "big country" beyond the Great Lakes than all the achievements of the pioneer of placer-mining and rock-mining. The Mormon settlers were the first to explore the possibilities of farming on irrigated lands, and wherever "wet farming" is practised to-day in the semi-arid areas of the States, Western Canada, and Northern Mexico profitable use has been made of the lessons the Latter-day Saints learnt by experiment and experience. To live in comfort and provide for their growing community it was necessary to make their desert blossom like the rose, and this they succeeded in doing at a time when, except here and there, the methods of irrigation were utterly unknown. American farmers, who know the history of their Western heritage, must needs be grateful to the Mormon pioneers for the part they played in the conquest of the Western wilderness, and for that reason—also, perhaps, there is a tendency in the United States to believe that a man has a right to his own morality as well as to his own religion—are inclined to deal gently with those who still uphold the doctrine of the "eternal marriage" by present or even by practice. Moreover, it is generally believed in the United States that polygamy as practised in Utah is a vanishing institution, bound to disappear as the "Gentiles" increase in numbers and wealth within the limits of the State's territory and the pressure of external opinion is more strongly felt by the old-fashioned Mormons. Hence, no doubt, are the reasons why the additional of a class expressly forbidding polygamous marriages to the written Constitution of the United States has not been made a party question or even seriously discussed in Congress.

CELESTIAL MARRIAGES.

It seems certain that polygamy was no part of the original Mormon creed. Mormonism was one of the innumerable sects and impostures produced in the "burnt-over areas" of New England (that is to say, the regions subject to successive revivals), many of which were transplanted into the West and flourished for a time; only to die what may be called a natural death when immigrants came in from the Middle States of the Atlantic seaboard. The history of these delusions and impostures (generally one finds the deluded person and the impostor working in partnership) has yet to be written; it is a curious chapter in the annals of Americanism, which seems to have been carelessly ignored for the same purpose as reasons which have led to the falsification of the accounts compiled for the use of school-children of the War of Independence. Of all these fantastic aberrations, Mormonism is the only one which took root and grew luxuriantly; owing, no doubt, to the fact that after the failure to foster it past the seething stage at Nauvoo in the pathway of westward migration it was transplanted into one so remote and so inaccessible that a sufficient period was secured for bringing the weed to maturity. In the early stages of the Mormon propaganda, which was based on the dreary and idiotic parody of the Bible supposed to have been read off from the Ziphok plates through the famous pair of magic spectacles, it was not easy to distinguish the missionaries sent to the Eastern States and England from the more fervent and self-satisfied types of the Methodist. They seem to have been welcomed with considerable interest in the West of England, where the sixties they made many converts. Their "love-feast" did not differ in any appreciable degree from the conviviality conducted by Primitive Methodist preachers, and what has been called "The Marseillaise of Mormonism"—

"The Spirit of God like a fire is burning!"
The Latter-day glory begins to come forth;
The visions and blessings of old are returning.
The angels are about to visit the earth.
We'll sing and we'll shout with the armies of heaven.
Hosannah! Hosannah! to God and the Lamb.
All glory to them in the highest be given.

Henceforth and for ever: Amen and Amen—might have been printed without offence in almost any hymnal used by Dissenters. During the sixties, however, additions were made to the Mormon system of theology (if the use of such words in such a connection may be pardoned) by means of the "revelations" promulgated from time to time by Brigham Young to the community of the Latter-day Saints. The most notable of these additions was the theory of the eternal marriage. Space was thronged, so the congregation of the faithful were informed, with such seeking the help without which they could not in any way work out their salvation. It was a poetical idea such as would appeal to the inhabitants of the many-voiced listening solitudes of the Far West. Then came the practical application of this strange picture of the darkness of night crowded with crying souls seeking the gate into heaven. It was every man's duty to help as many as possible of these souls to pass through the outer gate, and the duty of every woman (since she herself was the outer gate) to co-operate in the task of aiding to the population of heaven. From the first the

leaders of Mormonism had thrust woman into a far lower place than man: she was created, so they taught, for man's pleasure and to be his humble servant. Now it appeared that she could not herself be saved except she were "saved" to some husband among the Latter-day Saints. In order that she might have children, the doctrine regarding celestial marriages appeared in the Latter-day Star in January, 1853; it was said to have been "given to Joseph Smith, the seer, in Nauvoo, July 12, 1843." Unquestionably, this horrible document, with its references to the Old Testament, was concocted by Brigham Young, whose motives were (1) to add a new and attractive feature to the Mormon propaganda among the population of his State of Deseret, which he hoped, to judge by the message he sent later on to Virginia City and other settlements east of the mountains, would include the whole of the Inner West. Brigham Young's political ambitions were in many respects comparable with those of Paul Kruger: like the latter, he treated those who were not of his way of religious thinking as outlanders, and underlaid its frontiers of the civilization that was advancing the end to envelop and destroy his petty principality. There are many points of similarity in the characters of these two men, neither of whom was lacking in certain elements of greatness. For example, both of them had an itching palm and filled it plentifully.

THE PROGRESS OF POLYGAMY.

The revelation concerning polygamy ("the patriarchal order of matrimony," as it is called in the actual document) has never been abrogated by the Mormon Church. It is difficult to say what extent it has been acted on. There can be doubt, however, that the vast majority of Mormons in Utah and in the many Mormon colonies in the surrounding States have contented themselves with the statutory allowance of a single wife. Polygamy has always been a rich man's luxury: the pleasure and prerogative of the dignitaries who had a share of the wealth accumulated by means of the tithe and, later, by the large land settlement schemes engineered by their ecclesiastical organization. The tribute paid by States as far as California and outside the territorial limits of the United States does not represent the whole of the profit gathered in by the Mormon Church in its capacity as a colonization company. The lands on which these settlements have been planted were bought or sold and retained at a much higher price per acre in some cases at a profit of 400 per cent. to 500 per cent. to the settlers. It would be interesting to know how much of the huge gains from this source have gone into the coffers of the Church, and how much has been collected—as commission—by its leaders. A portion has been spent in procuring the favour of the members of the State Legislatures in the surrounding States, where the Mormon vote—a bi-partisan minority wherever there is some likelihood of an attack on their Church—has a political value out of proportion to its numerical strength.

But, to return to the question of the practice of polygamy, it is certain that it is a rich man's luxury. It is also certain that those who still have the courage and the income to contract celestial marriages obtain advancement in the councils of the Church (which also involves opportunities of easy money-making) much more readily than those who avoid them. And Mormonism that these marriages are still contracted by the younger members of the families who have been closely associated with the governance of the Mormon empire in imperio since its foundation, and form a wealthy and socially prominent aristocracy in these latter days. The "celestial households" of these men are to be found at Forestdell and Bountiful, suburbs of Salt Lake City, and in some of the towns to the south. Furthermore, there is reason to believe that some of the leaders of the Mormon society have wives in the remote colonies founded on irrigated areas in the last 20 years.

Some years ago the writer visited Salt Lake City, and naturally endeavoured to ascertain whether the tales he had heard regarding the open practice of polygamy were correct. It was impossible, however, to obtain trustworthy information; "Gentiles" who had lived in the city for years had no exact knowledge, or, what seemed more probable, did not wish to disclose the loss of business connections by divulging disagreeable facts to a passing stranger. The younger Mormons, however, many of whom were cultured men, were more communicative. They did not, of course, deny that the men who had made polygamous marriages since the manifesto of 1890, which declared them unnecessary to salvation, still maintained their numerous households. Nor did they deny that a few polygamous marriages still took place. "Perhaps a dozen in a year," said one informant, who had been educated at Yale. But it was possible on one or two occasions to catch them in a rather subtle trap. When asked if the "red lamp," the danger-light of prostitution in American cities, was frequent in Salt Lake City, they would invariably reply in the negative. But why was it so? Because (twice the answer took this form) the "social evil" is impossible in a Mormon community; the help of the police is not required to suppress it. "Is that because the social evil has been legalized, so to speak, and even sanctified by your Church—so that no woman need descend to the level of a prostitute in this question of dubious and State money?" To this question a dubious and State money was returned, which left the visitor with a strong impression, almost amounting to a conviction, that polygamy was more widely practised than his informant cared to admit, and also that the necessity of covering it up was generally recognized.

POLITICAL MORMONISM.

The "sovereign State" of Utah is still controlled, politically speaking, by the Mormon Church. It is true the "Gentiles" must now be in a majority, but the wealth of the Mormon leaders and their enormous influence, invariably exerted against business men (residents or transients) who "talk against Zion," still enable them to control an easily corrupted State Legislature. Moreover, they still possess, as has been pointed out, a good deal of political influence in the other "Irrigation States." This subterranean political policy is all that survives of Brigham Young's State of Deseret, which was to swallow up the West and then devour the East, digesting them at its leisure. But will this insubstantial State survive the unceasing influx of immigrants from the unsympathetic world outside? Not unless it can add sufficiently each year to the numerical strength of the faithful. In Utah the new settler, male or female, has a vote after five years' residence; and it is to increase the voting power of Mormonism rather than to supply the missionaries with converts that the Mormon millionaires have been extending their propaganda in England and the Scandinavian countries. In the Mormon settlements in the south-west corner of Alberta no evidence can be found for believing that polygamy is practised or advocated. The writer knows these interesting settlements well, and could never find even *prima facie* evidence for such a belief.

At the present moment the foregoing remarks may seem to be in the nature of an apology for a "peculiar people" who, like the Aborigines, have striven to cut themselves off from Western civilization. There is a disposition to preach a crusade against the Mormon missionaries. There is an evil cause and doomed to failure. But evil causes are apt to prosper if they can lead to the list of their deluded martyrs, and it is sincerely to be hoped that the justifiable indignation of Englishmen whose womenfolk have been approached by these propagators of a religious imposture will choose the wisest and more dignified way of dealing with the latter. Otherwise Mormonism will get the advertisement it requires. Indeed, it has got it already.

COMPANY MEETING.

SEREMBAN RUBBER ESTATE
COMPANY (LIMITED).

The Second Annual General Meeting of this Company was held recently at the London Chamber of Commerce, Mr. G. H. Alston presiding.

The Secretary (Mr. Sydney H. Smith) having read the notice convening the meeting and the auditors' certificate.

The Chairman observed that the crop turned out most satisfactorily. The estimate originally put forward was 350,000lb. In the middle of the year receipts were increasing so much that the estate staff raised the estimate to 370,000lb., while the actual crop harvested was 384,400lb. The majority of the crop was secured from the older fields, Nos. 1 to 7, of 574 acres. The directors had given in the report the yield of the various fields, and he thought that this was very useful and most interesting information. The older fields, Nos. 1 to 4, in areas about 350 acres, gave the very large yield of 870lb. per acre, against 586lb. in 1909. The yield of the 23 acres which were only planted in 1903 and 1904 was most satisfactory, being 572lb. per acre, against 242lb. in 1909. With regard to the new field coming into bearing, of 141 acres, tapping was only commenced in 1909, and yielded then only 21lb. per acre, but in 1910 there was a yield of 154lb. per acre. As regarded working expenditure and their profit and loss account on the working, a sum of over £5,000 was spent on acreage from which the company had obtained no yield at all. That £5,000 practically amounted to 22 per cent. on the capital of the company, and for that reason, therefore, nothing had yet been written off to the reserve fund. He had before him particulars of the measurements of the trees taken from month to month in the various fields, and the growth might, he thought, be considered very satisfactory.

THE FUTURE.

As to the future and the increase of their area, they started during 1910 a clearing of 500 acres and another of 600 acres, and of this area 350 acres and 50 acres respectively were opened during 1910, and in January, 1911, 50 acres of the 500-acre clearing and 30 acres (the balance of the 600-acre clearing) were completed. It was also proposed further to clear and plant about 140 acres of jungle belts lying between the present fields and to clear up the swamps distributed over the estate. Their programme for buildings was rather a heavy one for the coming year. The plant in the old factory had now been duplicated and the new factory was completed and was just about to be started. They were therefore now well in a position to deal with the increasing crops. In connection with factory work and the manufacture of rubber, they were really very ignorant yet, and it was quite possible that other methods of preparation would be discovered which would be found more serviceable, cheaper, and produce an article more in accord with the wants of the manufacturer. The company in a way had an advantage, in that, having sold their crop for the current year, prepared in the particular manner they were now adopting, they could wait and see what would be the outcome of present experiments in the manufacture of rubber.

THE CURRENT YEAR'S ESTIMATE.

With respect to the estimate for the current year, it had been put down at 430,000lb., but the directors thought that the estimate was a cautious one. Owing to the severe drought which had existed since the beginning of the year their crop to the end of March did not show that increase which they had anticipated. He was glad to say that they had received a wire from Klang to say that rains had fallen, and that the trees were responding to the moisture, but the effect of this would hardly be seen in the crop for this month, and he hoped the shareholders would not be disappointed if the month's crop should not be as large as they might have anticipated. In the current year part of the yield would be got from about 450 acres of young clearing. Of the 400,000lb. sold at six rapas per lb. delivered in Colombo, up to the 16th inst. 60,000lb. had been delivered and paid for in Colombo. The terms of that contract were that it included all the rubber produced, with a proviso that the black should not exceed 2 per cent. of the whole quantity. In the case of Seremban their manufacture was so carefully done that he thought they might look for practically the whole crop to be delivered up to 400,000lb. under the contract. As to the crop of 1910, the amount of black manufactured was only 1.38 per cent. He thought that the company owed the shareholders very much to the staff of superintendents working on the property. They regretted the retirement of Mr. Mansergh, but they could congratulate themselves on the appointment of Mr. P. V. N. Farquharson, who took over the management from the beginning of the year, and was now in charge of the company's properties. In conclusion, the chairman proposed the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. E. B. Heinowley, in seconding the motion, stated that he visited the Seremban estate in the middle of February last, and his impression was that it was one of the finest in Malaya. He thought that the shareholders had a very valuable property. (Cheers.)

The Chairman, in answer to questions, stated that he did not fear drought provided it was too long as the feeding of the trees undoubtedly strengthened them. Directly any forward sale was made the shareholders would be advised of it by the board. He added that it was their intention to pay interim dividends from time to time as funds were available.

The motion was unanimously adopted, and resolutions were afterwards passed declaring a final dividend, payable forthwith, of 21½ per cent. less income-tax, making the dividend for 1910 36½ per cent., or 7s. 3½d. per share, and releasing the retiring directors and auditors. The meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

PRINTING

Nothing creates such a good impression in business as the use of First Class Printing. The difference in cost between good and bad printing and material is really nil.

"THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"

PRINTING WORKS

turn out the Best Printing at Reasonable Price

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 15th at 11.55 a.m.—The barometer has risen moderately over the E. and N.E. coast of China and in W. Japan.
Pressure is high over N. China, and relatively low over the N. part of the China Sea, and the Pacific to the South of Japan.
Fresh to strong E. winds and unsettled squally weather must be expected over the northern shores of China Sea.
Note—A slight earthquake was felt this morning at oh. 41m. Standard Time. The initial shock was followed 15 seconds later by a stronger one, which lasted 4 seconds.
Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.48 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—
Hongkong & Neighbourhood. (N.E. winds.)
Formosa Channel. (N.E. winds.)
South coast of China between Hongkong and Japan. (N.E. winds.)
South coast of China between Hongkong and Japan. (N.E. winds.)
E. winds, fresh.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—
Hongkong & Neighbourhood. (N.E. winds.)
Formosa Channel. (N.E. winds.)
South coast of China between Hongkong and Japan. (N.E. winds.)
South coast of China between Hongkong and Japan. (N.E. winds.)
E. winds, fresh.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—
Hongkong & Neighbourhood. (N.E. winds.)
Formosa Channel. (N.E. winds.)
South coast of China between Hongkong and Japan. (N.E. winds.)
South coast of China between Hongkong and Japan. (N.E. winds.)
E. winds, fresh.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—
Hongkong & Neighbourhood. (N.E. winds.)
Formosa Channel. (N.E. winds.)
South coast of China between Hongkong and Japan. (N.E. winds.)
South coast of China between Hongkong and Japan. (N.E. winds.)
E. winds, fresh.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—
Hongkong & Neighbourhood. (N.E. winds.)
Formosa Channel. (N.E. winds.)
South coast of China between Hongkong and Japan. (N.E. winds.)
South coast of China between Hongkong and Japan. (N.E. winds.)
E. winds, fresh.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—
Hongkong & Neighbourhood. (N.E. winds.)
Formosa Channel. (N.E. winds.)
South coast of China between Hongkong and Japan. (N.E. winds.)
South coast of China between Hongkong and Japan. (N.E. winds.)
E. winds, fresh.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—
Hongkong & Neighbourhood. (N.E. winds.)
Formosa Channel. (N.E. winds.)
South coast of China between Hongkong and Japan. (N.E. winds.)
South coast of China between Hongkong and Japan. (N.E. winds.)
E. winds, fresh.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—
Hongkong & Neighbourhood. (N.E. winds.)
Formosa Channel. (N.E. winds.)
South coast of China between Hongkong and Japan. (N.E. winds.)
South coast of China between Hongkong and Japan. (N.E. winds.)
E. winds, fresh.

AVERAGE MARKET PRICES.

SIEMSEN & Co.,

FOR

EXPERIENCE
are behind the
purchaser. He
when he buys a

A black and white illustration of a woman with dark, wavy hair, wearing a striped shirt, sitting at a desk and operating a vintage typewriter. The typewriter is a large, ornate model with a sheet of paper in the carriage. The woman is looking down at the keyboard. The background is plain.

[533-7

THE DIRECTORY AND CHRONICLE 1911.

FOR
China, Japan, Korea, Indo-
China Siam, Straits Settle-
ments, Malay States,
Netherlands India,
Philippines, Borneo, etc.

PLAN OF HONKONG (KIAOCHAU)
 PLAN OF FOREIGN CONCESSIONS, SHANGHAI
 PLAN OF HONGKONG (SHANGHAI) withInset
 Showing the EXTENDED SETTLEMENT
 LARGE PLAN OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA
 PLAN OF NEW TERRITORY (KOWLOON)
 PLAN OF KOWLOON
 PLAN OF MANILA
 PLAN OF SAIGON
 PLAN OF SINGAPORE
 PLAN OF BATAVIA

The CHRONICLE covers the notable events of the last half century in the Far East together with the Texts of all the most important Treaties concluded with the countries of Eastern Asia, the various Customs Tariffs, Trade Regulations, Chambers of Commerce, Scales of Commissions, Consular and Court Fees, Hongkong Stamp Duties, Chinese and Foreign Coins, Chinese Festivals, Tables of Money, Weights and Measures, and other Commercial Information including:—

TREATIES WITH CHINA

Great Britain:—Nanking, 1842; Tientsin 1858; Tariff Agreement and Rules, 1859 Convention, 1860; Rules for Joint Investigation of Customs Seizures, 1869; Chfoo, 1876, with Additional Article; Opium Convention, 1886; Chungking Convention, 1891; Tibet Sikkim Convention, 1890; Burma Convention, 1897; Kowloon Extension, 1898; Weihaiwei, 1898; Convention, Commercial, Shanghai, 1902; Emigration Convention,

France.—Tientsin, 1858; Convention, 1860;
Tientsin, 1885; Conventions, 1886, 1887 and
1895; Frontier Trade Regulations.
United States.—Tientsin, 1858; Additional,
1868; Peking, 1880; Immigration, 1894
Commercial, 1903.
Germany.—Tientsin, 1861; Peking, 1890;
Kiaochau Convention, 1898; Railway and
Mining Concession, 1898.
Japan.—Shimonoseki, 1895; Liaoning Con-
vention, 1895; Commercial, 1896; New Iron

1896; Supplementary Commercial, 1903.
 Russian.—St. Petersburg, 1881; Russian Land
 Trade, 1881.
 Portugal, 1888; Commercial Treaty, 1904.
 FINAL PROTOCOL made between China and
 Eleven Powers, 1901.
 TREATIES WITH JAPAN
 Great Britain, 1894; Duties Convention, 1895;
 Russia, Agreements as to Corea; United
 States, Extradition Treaty, 1898; Great
 Britain (Alliance) 1905; Russia, (Peace
 Treaty) 1905.

TREATIES WITH COREA
Japan, 1876; Japan Supplementary, 1876;
Japan, 1904 and 1905. United States, 1882;
Great Britain, 1895.

TREATIES WITH SIAM
Great Britain, 1856, 1880 and 1908, France,
1898 and 1904; Japan, 1893; Russia, 1899.
Great Britain and France, Siamese Frontier.
Great Britain and Russia, Railway Convention,
1890.

CUSTOMS TARIFFS

TRADE REGULATIONS
China, Japan, Siam, Corea.

LEGAL DOCUMENTS
Orders in Council for Government of H.B.M.'s Subjects in China and Corea, and in Siam
Rules of H.B.M.'s Supreme and other Courts in China, &c.; Tables of Court and Consular Fees; Charter of the Colony of Hongkong; Malay States Federation Agreement; Table of Hongkong Court Fees; Admiralty Rules; Foreign Jurisdiction Act; Regu-

tutions for the Consular Courts of United States; United States Consular and Court Fees; Rules of Court of Consuls of Shanghai; Chinese Passenger Act; Hongkong Licences, Trade Marks, and Letters Patent Fees; Port Regulations for China; Harbour Regulations for Japan.

The CHRONICLE and DIRECTORY, although condensed in every possible manner, contains every year more pages.

It was years ago universally pronounced to be the cheapest work of the kind anywhere

lished, and although very much enlarged and improved in every way, the price in silver is now below the equivalent of £1 5s, at which was originally published.

It is published at the Office of the *Hongkong Daily Press*, and can be had from, and Advertisements sent through, the principal Book-sellers in Asia and through:—

LONDON "Hongkong Daily Press" Office.
131, Fleet Street, E.C.

LONDON Mr. F. Algar, 11, Clement's Lane.

LONDON Messrs. G. Street & Co., Ltd.
30, Cornhill, E.C.

AVERAGE MARKET PRICES.

	The Prices are given in Dollars & Cents.	May 12th, 1911
BUTCHER MARKET.		
牛肉乾	Mou Lung Pa Yak—Beef, airloin and prime cut	\$b. 2
牛腩	Ham Ngau Yau—Corned Beef	" "
牛腩	Shiu Ngau Yau—Roast Beef	" 2
牛腩	Ngon Nang—Bull's Head	" 2
牛腩	Ngon Nang—Beef for Pot	" 2
牛腩	Ngon Yok Pa—Beef Steak	" 2
牛腩	Ngon Yok Ch'ong—Sausages	" 2
牛腩	Ngon No—Bullock's Brains sot	" 2
牛腩	Ngon Lao—Beef Steak, Siftloin lb. 3	" 3
牛腩	Ngon Lo—Bullock's Tongue, each	" 3
牛腩	Hain Ngau Le—Canned	" 3
牛腩	Ngon Tau—Bullock's Head	" 3
牛腩	Ngon Sam—Heart	" 3
牛腩	Hain Ngau Kin—Beef Hump, salt	" 3
牛腩	Ngon Kook—Bullock's Feet	" 3
牛腩	Ngon Yo—Bullock's Kidney	" 3
牛腩	Ngon Moir—Bullock's Tail	" 3
牛腩	Ngon Kon—Bullock's Liver	" 3
牛腩	Ngon T'o—Bullock's Tripe, undressed	" 3
牛腩	Ngon Tsai Tau Kok—Calves' head and feet	\$1.00
牛腩	Yang Pe—Leg of Mutton	" 1b
牛腩	Yong Shau—Mutton Shoulder	" 1b
牛腩	Yong Tai—Sheep's Headfoot sot	" 1b
牛腩	Yong Sam—Sheep's Heart	" 1b
牛腩	Yong Lu—Sheep's Kidneys	" 1b
牛腩	Yong Shing—Sheep's Liver	" 1b
牛腩	Chu Koo—Pig's Head	" 1b
牛腩	Ch'u Koo—Pig's Brain	" 1b
牛腩	Chu Tiap—Pig's Fry	" 1b
牛腩	Chu T'ai—Pig's Head	" 1b
牛腩	Chu Lu—Pig's Kidney	" 1b
牛腩	Khai Kwat—Pork Chop	" 1b
牛腩	Ngon Lap—Pig's Liver	" 1b
牛腩	Chu Kun—Pig's Liver	" 1b
牛腩	Chu Ten—Sucking Pig (to order)	" 1b
牛腩	Shang Ngau Yau—Boat Meat	" 1b
牛腩	Shiang Yong Yau—Matton Meat	" 1b
牛腩	Ngon Tsai—Veal	" 1b
牛腩	Ngon Lap—Chicken	" 1b
牛腩	Ngon Chai Tuk Chang—Veal	" 1b
Poultry.		
仔雞	Kai Tsai—Chicken	" 3
鴨	Sin Kai—Capons	" 3
鴨	Pan Kau—Doves	" 3
鴨	Shang Sheng Shui Au	" 3
鴨	Wai Duck	" 3
鴨	Au—Ducks	" 3
鴨	Kai Pan—Hou's Eggs	" 3
鴨	Kai—Fowl, Canton	" 3
鴨	Hoi Nan Kai—Fowls, Hainan	" 3
鴨	Fo—Fowls	" 3
鴨	Shing Ho Hai Ngao—Guaes, pair	" 3
鴨	Wild Duck Shanghai	" 3
鴨	Pak Kok—Pigeons	" 3
鴨	Ou Chin—Quail	" 3
鴨	To Tsai—Hare	" 3
鴨	Muk Deer	" 3
鴨	Shin Kuo—Headfoot sot	" 3
鴨	Cha Ku—Partridge	" 3
鴨	Wo Fa Tsik—Blue Birds	" 3
鴨	Ts'oi Si—Snipe	" 3
鴨	Shia Au—Teal	" 3
鴨	Wo Kai Kung—Turkeys, Cock	" 3
鴨	Po Kai Mo—Turkey, Hen	" 3
魚	Kai Yu—Darbel	" 3
魚	Piu Yu—Bream	" 3
魚	Tam Shod Yu—Canton Fresh water fish	" 3
魚	Lo Yu—Carp	" 3
魚	Mau Yu—Cat Fish	" 3
魚	Hai—Crab	" 3
魚	Mak Yu—Cuttle Fish	" 3
魚	Shi Mang Yu—Dab	" 3
魚	Wong Mei Lun—Dace	" 3
魚	Tit To Shi—Dog Fish	" 3
魚	Hoi Sin—Eel, Conger	" 3
魚	Shun Shui Sin—Eels, Fresh water	" 3
魚	Shin Shin—Eels, Wet ow	" 3
魚	Tin Kai—Frogs	" 3
魚	Shak Pan—Garoupa	" 3
魚	Pak Pak Yu—Gudgeon	" 3
魚	To Kai Yu—Herrings	" 3
魚	Wong Ha—Lobsters	" 3
魚	Lung Ha—Lobsters	" 3
魚	Shi Yu—Mackerel	" 3
魚	Loach	" 3
魚	Chai Yu—Mullet	" 3
魚	Mong Yu—Moon Fish	" 3
魚	Shing Ha—Prawns	" 3
魚	Kai Kung Yu—Parrot	" 3
魚	Tau Lo—Parch	" 3
魚	Hau Tsu Yu— Pike	" 3
魚	Pak Ching—Pomfrut, White	" 3
魚	Hing Chong	" 3
魚	Shin Hoi— Prawns	" 3
魚	Pi Pa Sa—Ray	" 3
魚	Sik Kau Kun—Hook Fish	" 3
魚	Chun Yu—Hearth	" 3
魚	Sha Yu—Shark	" 3
魚	Ma Yu Yu—Salmon, Canton	" 3
魚	Shing Yu—Salmon, Fresh Water	" 3
魚	P'o Yu—Skate	" 3
魚	Lap Yu—Snapper	" 3
魚	Tat Sa Yu—Solos	" 3
魚	Wan Yu—Tench	" 3
魚	To Hau Yu—Turbot	" 3
魚	Kok Yu—Turtles, small, fresh	" 3
魚	Pak Git Yu—Turtles, East	" 3
PEAS.		
仁豆	Hung Sau—Almonds	" 25
仁豆	Kam Shan Ping Ko—Apples	" 25
仁豆	California	" 25
仁豆	Tai Fan Pin Ko—Apples, C'zo	" 25
仁豆	Hing Hoi—Apples, small, C'fo	" 25
仁豆	Fan Chi—Apples, small	" 25
仁豆	Yat Fan Ping Ko—Apples	" 25
仁豆	Jar Juncos	" 15
仁豆	Shang Sheng Heung Tsui—ones, fragrant, Canton	" 15
仁豆	bridges, Mao Tsai—Bananas	" 3
仁豆	Young 1—arambulos	" 3
仁豆	Fung Lung—Chestrnuts, Chi. sea	" 12
仁豆	Zhu Yu—Cocoanuts	" 12
仁		

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS STOCKS AND SHARES

RUBBER COMPANIES.

SINGAPORE, May. 4

[illegible]

**"HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"
PUBLICATIONS.**

DIRECTORY AND CHRONICLE OF THE FAR EAST,	10.00	TRADE MARK REGULATIONS IN CHINA	0.25
Do. 5th Edition	6.00	FROM HONGKONG TO CANTON, BY THE PEARL RIVER—"A Book for the Globetrotter," by Capt. C. W. LLOYD; with Maps and Illustrations	\$1.75
CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAY, a Social and Political Novel, by C. J. Halcombe	3.50	HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, half yearly vol. bound	7.50
THE JUBILEE OF HONGKONG, being an Historical Sketch to which is added an Account of the Celebrations in 1891	1.00	FIFTY YEARS ANGLO-CHINESE CALENDAR, 1854 to 1913	2.00
THE HONGKONG TYPHOON, Sept. 1894, 1906, Illustrated Account	0.50	RATES OF EXCHANGE AT HONGKONG English Mail days 1874 to 1909	2.00
TEMPORARY MINING REGULATIONS FOR CHINA	0.50	BOMBAY RATES OF EXCHANGE AT HONGKONG, English Mail Days 1874 to 1909	1.00
REGULATIONS FOR CONSTRUCTION IN CHINA	0.50	CALLED OUT for the Chang Wang's Daughter, an Anglo-Chinese Romance, by Chas. J. H. Halcombe	2.00
HONGKONG HANSAID REPORTS OF THE MEETINGS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, Published Annually	3.00	SKETCH OF THE WEST RIVER PLAN OF VICTORIA	0.25
MOUNTINGS OF NAVAL GUNS and their Subsequent Use with the Launching Machine	1.00	" " PEAK	0.75
WALKER'S EXPLOITS OF THE MERCHANT NAVY, by J. E. Featherstonhaugh	1.00	" " NEW TERRITORY	0.75
POLITICAL OBSTACLES TO MISSIONARY SUCCESS IN CHINA	0.25	POWER OF ATTORNEY FORMS	0.50
		MAIL TABLES for 1911	0.25

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.
 From Shanghai, Messrs Logan
 & Co., from Seattle, &c., Mr C.
 Suzuki, and Mrs T. Donacay.
 From Hamburg, &c., Mrs F.
 3 children, Mrs O. Merochal

SHIPPING REPORTS

The Brit. str. *Linan* reports: Thick weather and heavy rain.
The German str. *Scandia* reports: Very fine weather and light monsoon during the voyage through Singapore.
The British str. *Gregory Apar* reports: Dense fog from Goto Island to Ocksen and light airs; thence to port, light Southerly wind, hazy and showery.

STEAMERS PASSED THE CANAL

April 21st—Antenor, Canton, Konang Si,
Poonka. 25th—Benledi, Satsuma, Sogo Maru,
Christian, Nebo, Gneisenau, Neckar. 28th—
Suruga, Tonkin. May 2nd—Achilles, Den-
bighshire, Nore. 5th—Ajaz, Astyanax, Nubia,
Palawan, Peiho. Siam, Slavonia, Sienior,
Preussen, Buffalo. 9th—Benwolkil, Karonyia,
Qansy, Peiho, 12th—Ernest Simons, Ghassé,
Feseric, Kleit, Prinz Eitel Friedrich, Tange
Mora, Tenkiki, Arcand.

ARRIVALS AT HOME

May 12th—Perseus, Polynesia.

ON SALE

RATES OF EXCHANGE AT HONGKONG

On the Day Preceding the Departure of the English Mails from the Year of the Closing of the Indian Mints to the Free Coinage of Silver

FROM 1893 TO 1909:

ALSO
RATES FOR SOVEREIGNS, GOLD
LEAF, BAR SILVER (From 1900),
and other Useful Information.

PRICE: \$1 Cash.
On Sale at the "DAILY PRESS" Office, or
Local Booksellers.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

CHIPPING, British str., 1,190, F. Mooney, 15th May—Tientsin and Weihaiwei 7th May, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
 E. FRANZ FERDINAND, Austrian str., 3,948, D. Cabel, 15th May—Trieste, Bombay and Singapore 9th May, General—Sander, Weller & Co.
 GREGORY APCAR, British str., 2,961, S. H. Nelson, 14th May—Kobe 7th and Moji 10th May, Coal and General—David Sassoon & Co.
 KIKUKANG, British str., 15th May—Canton.
 LINAN, British str., 1,350, C. C. Williams, 15th May—Shanghai 12th May, General—Butterfield & Swire.
 LUCHOW, British str., 15th May—Canton.
 SCANDIA, German str., 2,655, H. Knael, 15th May—Hamburg, Port Said and Singapore 9th May, General—Hamburg-Amerika Linie.
 SINGAN, British str., 1,047, F. Jamieson, 15th May—Haiphong 12th and Hoihow 14th May, General—Butterfield & Swire.
 SHINHU MARU, Japanese str., 2,450, T. Okuma, 15th May—Moji and Japan 8th May, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
 VORONOV, Russian str., 3,273, Orlovski, 15th May—Vladivostok and Nagasaki, General—Volunteer Fleet.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.
 15th May.
 Agamemnon, British str., for Singapore.
 Asteron, British str., for Shanghai.
 Arratoon Apar, British str., for Shanghai.
 Hailan, British str., for Swatow.
 Loosch, German str., for Swatow.
 Scandia, German str., for Shanghai.
 Sapernik, Russian str., for Kobe.
 Tacoma Maru, Japanese str., for Keelung.
 Triumph, German str., for Hoihow.
 Voronov, Russian str., for Singapore.

DEPARTURES.

BERGONSHIRE, British str., for Yokohama.
 HANOL, French str., for Pukhoi.
 LINAN, British str., for Canton.
 MAUSANG, British str., for Sandakan.
 SEANG BEE, British str., for Amoy.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.
 The P. M. S.S. Co. str. Korea arrived at Manila on the 13th instant, and is expected to sail for Hongkong on the 17th inst.
 The T.K.K. str. Nippon Maru, with U.S. mails, left Yokohama on the 15th instant for Hongkong via usual ports of call.
 The P. M. S.S. Co. str. Siberia sailed from San Francisco on the 3rd inst. for Hongkong, via Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki and Shanghai, and is due to arrive at Hongkong on the 30th instant.
 The P. M. S.S. Co. str. China sailed from San Francisco on the 10th inst. for Hongkong, via Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki and Shanghai, and is due to arrive at Hongkong on the 6th prox.
 THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.
 The I.G.M. str. Coblenz left Sydney on the 6th instant, at midnight, and may be expected here on or about the 29th instant.
 THE GERMAN MAIL.
 The I.G.M. str. Gneisenau, carrying the German Mails, left Singapore on the 11th inst. at 8 p.m., and may be expected here to-day at 6 a.m.
 The I.G.M. str. Derfflinger, carrying the German Mails with dates from Berlin of the 19th ult., left Singapore on the 15th instant, at 9 a.m., and may be expected here to-morrow at 2 p.m.
 MERCHANT STEAMERS.
 The Olof Wijk & Co.'s str. Canton left Port Said on the 19th ultimo, and is expected here to-day.
 The str. Glenroy left Singapore on the 11th inst., and is due here to-day.
 The I.G.M. str. Necker left Colombo on the 7th inst. at 6 p.m., and may be expected here to-morrow.
 The I.G.M. str. Prinz Sigismund left Yokohama on the 11th instant, at noon, and may be expected here on or about the 18th instant.
 The "Mogul" Line str. Lotus from United Kingdom left Singapore on the 13th instant morning, and is therefore due here on the 19th instant morning.
 The Mogul Line str. Pathan left United Kingdom on the 12th March for Hongkong via Straits.
 The str. Lenagan left London on the 28th ultimo, and is therefore due here on or about the 18th prox.
 The Mogul Line str. Sikh left United Kingdom on the 6th instant for Hongkong via the Straits.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

SHIRE LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.
 FOR LONDON, ROTTERDAM AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship

"FLINTSHIRE."
 Captain G. C. Cundy, will be despatched at above TO-DAY, 16th May.
 For Freight or Passage, apply to
 JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. Ltd., Agents.
 Hongkong, 5th May, 1911. [629]



AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

THE Company's Steamship

"E. F. FERDINAND."
 Capt. B. Cabel, will leave for the above places on THURSDAY, the 18th inst., at NOON.
 This Steamer has capital accommodation for passengers, Electric Light, carries a Doctor and a Stewardess.
 For Freight or Passage, apply to
 SANDEL, WIELER & Co., Agents.
 Princes' Buildings.
 Hongkong, 11th May, 1911. [3]

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessels, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "k.", nearest Hongkong "h.", midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m." and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "L.W." together with the number denoting the section.

SECTIONS.
 1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION.	VESSEL'S NAME.	FLAG & NO.	BERTH	CAPTAIN.	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP...	FLINTSHIRE	Brit. str.	—	G. C. Cundy, R.N.R.	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	To-day.
LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c...	SICILIA	Brit. str.	—	C. W. Watkins, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	To-morrow, at 11 A.M.
LONDON, &c. VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	DEVANHA	Brit. str.	—	H. Powell	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 27th inst., at Noon
LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c...	SUMATRA	Brit. str.	—	W. R. Le Mare	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 31st inst.
ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & ANTWERP, &c...	SACHSEN	Ger. str.	k. w.	Wagner	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 25th inst.
ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & ANTWERP, &c...	ARCADIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Schwabhammer	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 1st June.
ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & ANTWERP, &c...	SITHONIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Kutatz	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 26th June.
HAYRE, BREMEN & HAMBURG, &c...	PREISENFEL	Ger. str.	k. w.	Hedrichson	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 9th June.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c...	MISHIMA MARU	Jap. str.	—	A. E. Moses	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 24th inst., at D'light
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c...	DAYEN	Ger. str.	k. w.	Brehmer	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 25th inst.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c...	KAGA MARU	Jap. str.	—	M. Hagino	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 7th June, at D'light
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c...	ATSUTA MARU	Jap. str.	—	Wm. Thompson	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 21st June, at D'light
MARSEILLES, HAYRE & HAMBURG, &c...	SCANDIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Knaisel	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 23rd June.
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERA, GIBRALTAR, &c...	BUELOW	Ger. str.	—	H. Fornes	MELCHERS & Co.	On 31st inst., at Noon
TIESTE, &c. VIA SINGAPORE, &c...	CHINA	Aus. str.	—	Pavissich	SANDER, WIELER & Co.	On 26th inst.
NEW YORK	AFGHAN PRINCE	Am. str.	—	Thomas	ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.	On 23rd inst.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c...	EMPEROR OF JAPAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	S. Robinson	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. Co.	On 20th inst., at 6 P.M.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c...	MONTAGUE	Brit. str.	2 m.	W. Davison	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. Co.	On 28th June, at Noon
VICTORIA, C.B. & TALOMA VIA KEELUNG & JAPAN	TALOMA MARU	Jap. str.	—	Irizawa	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	To-day, at 11 A.M.
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE VIA KEELUNG, &c...	PANAMA MARU	Jap. str.	—	S. Tomimaga	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 23rd inst., at 4 P.M.
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE VIA KEELUNG, &c...	INABA MARU	Jap. str.	—	G. B. McGill	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 30th inst., at 11 A.M.
VANCOUVER, B.C. SEATTLE & PORTLAND, &c...	KUMERIC	Jap. str.	—	H. S. Smith	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 20th June, at 4 P.M.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c...	PERSEA	Brit. str.	—	G. B. McGill	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 1st June.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA KEELUNG, SHANGHAI & JAPAN	KOREA	Am. str.	—	H. S. Smith	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 19th inst., at 1 P.M.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, &c...	NIPPON MARU	Jap. str.	—	Christina Smith	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 28th June, at Noon
BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, &c...	ELERIE	Brit. str.	1 m.	F. Breuninger	TOYO KAISEN KAISHA	On 27th inst.
PORTLAND VIA JAPAN	HEINRICH	Nor. str.	—	M. Yagi	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 20th June, at D'light
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	YAMATA MARU	Jap. str.	—	M. Yagi	PORTLAND & ASIATIC S.S. Co.	On 20th inst., at D'light
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	NIKKO MARU	Jap. str.	—	M. Yagi	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 9th June, at Noon
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	HITACHI MARU	Jap. str.	—	T. Yamawaki	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 7th July, at Noon
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	COLENZ	Ger. str.	—	H. Raegener	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 25th inst., at 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU	Jap. str.	—	M. Yagi	MELCHERS & Co.	About 30th inst.
JAPAN, HONOLULU, MANZANILLO, &c...	HONOKOKO MARU	Jap. str.	—	H. Hinokuma	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 7th June, at Noon
JAPAN	TIKINI	Dut. str.	—	H. Hoops	TOYO KAISEN KAISHA	On 17th June, at 1 P.M.
TIENSIN VIA WEIHAIWEI	CHUISHING	Brit. str.	—	P. Mooney	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	Quick despatch
TIENSIN	HUIHOW	Brit. str.	1 m.	Hooker	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 13th inst., at Noon
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	GNEISENAU	Brit. str.	—	G. F. Hudson	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 20th inst., at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & MOJI	ARRATOON APCAR	Brit. str.	—	F. Prosch	MELCHERS & Co.	About 15th inst.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	ANTON	Swed. str.	—	Knaisel	DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.	To-day, at Noon.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	DEFFLINGER	Ger. str.	k. w.	B. Cabel	OLAF WILJ & Co., Ltd.	To-day.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SCANDIA	Ger. str.	—	W. Baddeley	MELCHERS & Co.	To-morrow.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	E. F. FERDINAND	Aus. str.	1 m.	A. F. Vico, R.N.R.	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 18th inst., at Noon
SHANGHAI	LUCHOW	Brit. str.	—	Spencer Wilde	SANDER, WIELER & Co.	On 18th inst., at Noon
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	POONA	Brit. str.	—	Fred. Fyne	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	About 19th inst.
SHANGHAI	HANGSANG	Brit. str.	—	H. S. Bradshaw	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 21st inst., at D'light
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	CEYLON MARU	Jap. str.	—	T. A. Mitchell	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 24th inst.
SHANGHAI	DELHI	Brit. str.	—	P. J. Fox	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	About 25th inst.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & MOJI	GOESANG	Brit. str.	k. w.	V. Zwart	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 29th inst., at Noon
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NUBIA	Ger. str.	—	Robertson	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	About 1st June.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SWATOW	Jap. str.	—	J. S. Reisch	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	On 4th June.
SHANGHAI	YANING	Jap. str.	—	J. W. Evans	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	Quick despatch
SHANGHAI	TUATANG	Jap. str.	—	W. C. Pascoe	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	To-morrow, at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	SOSHI MARU	Jap. str.	—	A. E. Hodgins	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow, at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	DAIGI MARU	Jap. str.	—	W. G. Tomlinson	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 24th inst., at Noon
SHANGHAI	KIUKIANG	Brit. str.	1 m.	J. S. Reisch	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow, at 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI	CHOSHUN MARU	Jap. str.	—	J. W. Evans	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	To-morrow, at 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI	HAITAN	Brit. str.	2 h.	A. E. Pascoe	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 19th inst., at Noon
SHANGHAI	HAICHING	Brit. str.	2 h.	W. C. Pascoe	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 23rd inst., at Noon
SHANGHAI	HAITANG	Brit. str.	2 h.	A. E. Hodgins	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	To-day, at 2 P.M.
SHANGHAI	YANING	Brit. str.	1 m.	W. G. Tomlinson	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 20th inst., at 2 P.M.
SHANGHAI	LOOISANG	Brit. str.	—	M. C. Smith	SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.	On 20th inst., at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	ZAFIRO	Am. str.	—	A. W. Outarbridge	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 23rd inst., at Noon
SHANGHAI	TEAR	Brit. str.	1 m.	S. Crobby	SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.	On 30th inst., at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	RUBI	Am. str.	—	F. Sambill	MELCHERS & Co.	End of May.
SHANGHAI	BORNEO	Ger. str.	—	Salter	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-day.
SHANGHAI	COLOMBO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Bradley	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 31st inst., at Noon
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	KUTSANG	Brit. str.	—	M. v. Wijk Juriaans	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	Quick despatch.
BATAVIA, CHERIBON, SAMARANG, &c...	TUIDODAS	Dut. str.	—			

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.'S

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

"EMPRESS LINE."

Between China, Japan and Europe via Canada and the United States, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan) Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver B.C. The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of 12 DAYS YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER, 21 DAYS HONGKONG to VANCOUVER SAVING 5 to 7 DAYS' OCEAN TRAVEL.

From Hongkong.	From Quebec.
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN" SAT., 20th May	"EMPRESS OF BRITAIN" FRI., 16th June
"EMPRESS OF CHINA" SAT., 10th June	"ALLAN LINE" FRIDAY, 7th July
"MONTEAGLE" WED., 28th June	
"EMPRESS OF INDIA" SAT., 1st July	"EMPRESS OF IRELAND" FRI., 28th July
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN" SAT., 22nd July	"ALLEN LINE" FRIDAY, 18th Aug.
"EMPRESS OF CHINA" SAT., 12th Aug.	"EMPRESS OF BRITAIN" FRI., 8th Sept.

"Empress" Steamships leave HONGKONG at 6 P.M. at 12 Noon.
 THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE, sailing at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN) KOBE, YOKOHAMA and VICTORIA, B.C. Connecting at VANCOUVER with a Special Mail Express, and at QUEBEC with the Company's New Palatial "EMPRESS" Steamships, 14,500 tons register, thus providing a comfortable and speedy through route to Europe.

All Steamers of the Company's Pacific and Atlantic Fleets are equipped with the Marconi Wireless apparatus.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class via Canadian Atlantic Ports or New York £71.10
 Intermediate on Steamers £43 £45.
 and 1st Class Railway £43 £45.

First Class rate to London includes cost of Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct Line.
 R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries Intermediate Passengers only, at Intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class.

Passengers Booked through to all points and AROUND THE WORLD.
 SPECIAL THROUGH RATES (First Class only) granted to Merchants, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments. Full particulars of application from Agents. For further information, Maps, Routes, Handbooks, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to D. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China, Corner Fodder Street and Praya, opposite Blake Pier.

71

EST ASIATIQUE FRANCAIS

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES, AGENTS.

TRIPS TO TONKIN.

S.S. "SI-KIANG," Capt. E. de Catalano.

MAIL LINE BETWEEN HONGKONG AND HAIPHONG (via KWANG CHOW WANG).

Fortnightly Service in 53 hours, under French Government Contract.

Leaves Hongkong on WEDNESDAY, at 9 A.M.
 Arrives Haiphong on FRIDAY, at 2 P.M.

1ST AND 2ND CLASSES ON BOARD.

For Passages and Freight, apply to

P. THOMAS, M.M. Co.'s AGENT.

PORTLAND & ASIATIC S.S. CO.

IN CONNECTION WITH

OREGON-WASHINGTON RAILROAD AND NAVIGATION CO.

FOR PORTLAND VIA MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

(WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT HONOLULU AND SAN FRANCISCO.)

STEAMSHIP	TONS	CAPTAIN	TO SAIL
"HENRIK ISEN"	4,578	Christon Smith	On 20th June, Noon.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Pacific Coast Points and all Eastern Canadian and United States Ports. For through rates of Freight and further information, communicate with or apply to
 FRED J. HALTON, AGENT. [94]
 KING'S BUILDING, (Opposite Blake Pier)

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

FOR	STEAMERS	TONS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE	"GNEISENAU"	16,000	About 15th May.
YOKOHAMA	Capt. Ph. OBENAUER		
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE	"DEFFLINGER"	17,900	Wed., 17th May.
YOKOHAMA	Capt. F. PROSCH		
MANILA, YAP, ANGAUR, NEW GUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE	"PRINZ SIGISMUND"	6,000	Saturday, 20th May, at D'light
	Capt. F. BREUNING		
KOBE AND YOKOHAMA	"COLENZ"	6,750	About 30th May.
	Capt. H. RAEGENER		
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERA, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP & BREMEN	"BUELOW"	16,900	Wed., 31st May, at Noon
	Capt. H. FORNERS		
KUDAT and SANDAKAN	"BORNEO"	5,050	End of May.
	Capt. F. SEMBIL		

All the Steamers of the European Line are fitted with Wireless Telegraphic.
 New System of Telefunken.
 For Further Particulars, apply to
 NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, MELCHERS & Co., GENERAL AGENTS HONGKONG AND CHINA.
 Hongkong, 5th May, 1911. [5]



PHILIPPINES S.S. CO.

STEAMSHIP	TONS	CAPTAIN	FOR	SAILING DATE
ZAFIRO	4000	M. C. Smith	Manila, Cebu & Iloilo	On 20th May, 4 P.M.
RUBI	4000	S. Crosby	Manila, Cebu & Iloilo	On 30th May, 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
 SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., General Managers.
 Hongkong, 11th May, 1911. [13]

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND MOJI

THE Steamship

"ARRATOON APCAR."
 Captain G. E. Hudson, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-DAY, the 16th inst., at Noon.
 The Steamer has superior accommodation for Passengers, is installed throughout with Electric Light and carries a duly certified doctor.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN

(Occupying 20 Days).
 Return Tickets are available by the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Steamers. Fare for round trip, \$120.
 For Freight or Passage, apply to
 DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd., Agents.
 Hongkong, 11th May, 1911. [695]

THE AMERICAN AND ORIENTAL LINE.

FOR NEW YORK.
 With Liberty to Call at the Malabar Coast.

THE Steamship

"AFGHAN PRINCE."
 Captain Thomas, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, 23rd May.
 For Freight and Passage, apply to
 ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co., General Agents.
 Hongkong, 12th May, 1911. [614]



AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR
 FLUME AND TRIESTE (DIRECT),
 calling at SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, KARACHI, ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.
 Taking Cargo at through rates to the PERSIAN GULF, RED SEA, BLACK SEA, LEVANT, VENICE and ADRIATIC PORTS.

THE Company's Steamship

"CHINA."
 Capt. Pavissich, will be despatched as above on FRIDAY, 26th May.
 This Steamer has capital accommodation for passengers, excellent cuisine, electric light, electric fan and carries a doctor and a stewardess. For information as to Passage and Freight apply to
 SANDEL, WIELER & Co., Agents.
 Princes' Buildings.
 Hongkong, 29th April, 1911. [3]

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR
 BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship

"DEVANHA."
 Captain H. Powell, carrying 111 Majestic Mails, will be despatched from the for Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 27th May, 1911, at Noon, taking passengers and cargo for the above ports in connection with the Company's S.S. "CHINA," 7,500 tons, from Colombo, passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.
 Silk and Valuables, all cargo for France, India and Ceylon (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London, other cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed via Bombay by the S.S. "CALEDONIA," due in London on the 9th July, 1911.
 Parcels will be received at this Office until 1 P.M. the day before sailing. The content and value of all packages are required.
 For further particulars, apply to
 E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.
 Hongkong, 15th May, 1911. [1]

Cutler, Palmer & Co.'s

SPECIAL BLEND WHISKY.

SHIPPERS
 Cutler, Palmer & Co., London.
 AGENTS
 SIEMSEN & CO., HONGKONG.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
LONDON and ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PE- NANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES	SICILIA Capt. C. H. Watkins	11 A.M., 17th May	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	POONA Capt. A. F. Vine, R.N.R.	About 19th May	Freight only.
SHANGHAI	DELHI Capt. H. S. Bradshaw	About 25th May	Freight and Passage.
LONDON via USUAL PORTS OF CALL	DEVANHA Capt. H. Powell	Noon, 27th May	See Special Advertisement.
LONDON and ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PE- NANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES	SUMATRA Capt. W. R. Le Mare	About 31st May	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	NUBIA Capt. F. J. Fox	About 1st June	Freight and Passage.

For Further Particulars apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1911.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 16th May, 4 P.M.
AMOI and SHANGHAI	"KIUKANG"	On 17th May, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"LUCHOW"	On 18th May, 4 P.M.
TIENSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 20th May, 4 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"TEAN"	On 25th May, 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.
S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI"

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light, throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried. REDUCED FARES, Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA LINE—TWIN SCREW STEAMERS "TEAN" and "TAMING". Saloon accommodation Amidships. Electric Fans fitted, Extra State-rooms on Deck, aft. Saloon accommodation of S.S. "KAIFONG" is situated on Deck, aft.

SHANGHAI LINE—FAST SCHEDULE TWIN SCREW STEAMERS ("ANHUI," "CHENAN," "CHINHUA" and "LINAN") with excellent accommodation, Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—Passengers must embark before Mid-night on SATURDAY, for the SUNDAY morning sailings. A Co.'s launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 o'clock every SATURDAY Night.

These Steamers Land Passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of the transshipment at Woosung.

FARE, \$45 SINGLE and \$80 RETURN.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Telephone 36

[10]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS

HIGHEST Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having Splendid Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOI AND FOOCHOW

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

STEAMSHIPS	CAPTAIN	LEAVING.
"HAITAN" ...	Capt. J. S. Roach	TUESDAY, 16th May, at 11 A.M.
"JAICHING" ...	Capt. W. C. Passmore	FRIDAY, 19th May, at 11 A.M.
"HAIYANG" ...	Capt. A. E. Hodgins	TUESDAY, 23rd May, at 11 A.M.

FOR SWATOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 3 Days).

"HAIMUN" ...	Capt. J. W. Evans	WED'DAY, 17th May, at 11 A.M.
		SUNDAY, 21st May, at 10 A.M.

Steamers will arrive at and Depart from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).
For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK & Co.,
GENERAL MANAGERS

Hongkong, 16th May, 1911.

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
TIENSIN via WEIHAIWEI	"SHIPSHING"	Thursday, 18th May, Noon.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Friday, 20th May, 2 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"HANGSANG"	Sunday, 21st May, D'light.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and MOJI	"FOOKSANG"	Monday, 22nd May, Noon.
SINGAPORE, PENANG and CALCUTTA	"KUTSANG"	Wed'day, 31st May, Noon.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

(Occupying 24 Days).

The Steamers "KUTSANG," "NANGSANG" and "FOOKSANG" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

* Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

* Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Tientsin, Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin and Newchwang.

Telephone No. 215, Sub. Exch. 4.
For Freight or Passage, apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 16th May, 1911.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE

IN CONJUNCTION WITH DEUTSCHE DAMPSCHIFFFAHRTS GESELLSCHAFT "HANSA."

Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES,

via STRAITS and COLOMBO,

to MARSEILLES, HAVRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG and to NEW YORK.

TAKING Cargo at Through Rates to all European North Continental and British Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Marseilles, Genoa, and other Mediterranean Levantine, Black Baltic Sea and Ports, and all North and South America Ports.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG:

OUTWARD.

For SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA:	
S.S. SCANDIA ...	18th May
S.S. SLAVONIA ...	4th June
S.S. SEGOVIA ...	15th June
S.S. SPEZIA ...	1st July
S.S. SILEZIA ...	12th July
S.S. C. FERD. LAMISZ ...	28th July

For Further Particulars, apply to—

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,

Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 12th May, 1911.

U.S. MAIL LINE. PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE.

Only Line taking the warm SOUTHERN ROUTE across the PACIFIC via HONOLULU, OAHU, the most Fertile and Beautiful Island of the PACIFIC.

PROPOSED SAILING FROM HONGKONG. (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

STEAMERS	TONS	SAILING DATES
KOREA	13,000	SUNDAY, 23rd May, at Noon
SIBERIA	18,000	FRIDAY, 9th June, at 1 P.M.
MANCHURIA	27,000	SATURDAY, 24th June, at 1 P.M.
MONGOLIA	27,000	SATURDAY, 15th July, at 1 P.M.
KOREA	13,000	FRIDAY, 11th Aug., at 1 P.M.
SIBERIA	18,000	FRIDAY, 26th Aug., at 1 P.M.
MANCHURIA	27,000	FRIDAY, 8th Sept., at 1 P.M.
MONGOLIA	27,000	SATURDAY, 30th Sept., at 1 P.M.

* Twin Screws.
All Steamers are Equipped with Wireless Telegraphy.

THE P.M. S.S. "KOREA" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, SHIMIZU, YOKOHAMA and on HONOLULU, SUNDAY, 23rd May, at Noon.

FARES: HONGKONG TO LONDON £71 10s. 0d. RETURN, SIX MONTHS, £120; 24 MONTHS, £125; INCLUDING BERTH and MEALS ACROSS AMERICA.

SPECIAL RATES (First Class Only) Granted upon Application.
To European Ports: Officials of any European Naval, Military, Diplomatic, Consular and Civil Services located in Asia, to European Officials in the Services of the Government of China and Japan. To United States Points: Commissioned Officers of the United States Army, Navy, U.S.P.H. & M.H. Services, U.S. Consul Generals, Consuls and Vice-Consuls stationed at Ports of Call. To United States and Canadian Points: Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Consular Corps of the Governments of China and Japan. These Special Rates apply when travelling at their own expense and to their families. To all points:—Missionaries and their families.

INTERMEDIATE SERVICE.

PERSIA	9,000 Tons	FRIDAY, 19th June, at 1 P.M.
CHINA	10,200 Tons	FRIDAY, 16th June, at 1 P.M.
		FRIDAY, 7th July, at 1 P.M.

THE S.S. "PERSIA" will leave for SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on FRIDAY, 19th June, at 1 P.M.

On the Fine MAIL Steamers, CHINA and PERSIA First Class.

SALOON SERVICE is furnished at Intermediate Rates.

FARES, HONGKONG TO LONDON via Canadian Atlantic Ports. £45.
via New York " " £45.

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO " " £25.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Japan, North, Central and South American Ports.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Companies, KING'S BUILDING (opposite Blake Pier).

FRED J. HALTON, AGENT.

[48]

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG— SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS	STEAMERS	TONS	SAILING DATES
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP, via SINGA- PORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORTSAID	MISHIMA MARU Capt. A. E. Moses	9,000	WED'DAY, 24th May, at Daylight
	KAGA MARU Capt. M. Hagino	7,000	WED'DAY, 7th June, at Daylight
	ATSUTA MARU Capt. Wm. Thompson	9,000	WED'DAY, 21st June, at Daylight
VICTORIA B.C. & SEATTLE	KAMAKURA MARU Capt. B. Kou	7,000	SATURDAY, 20th May, from Kobe
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE, via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU and YOKOHAMA	AWA MARU Capt. Irizawa	7,000	TUESDAY, 23rd May, at 4 P.M.
	INABA MARU Capt. S. Tomioka	7,000	TUESDAY, 20th June, at 4 P.M.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	YAWATA MARU Capt. J. Nagao	5,000	FRIDAY, 9th June, at Noon
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, and COLOMBO	NIKKO MARU Capt. M. Yagi	6,000	FRIDAY, 7th July, at Noon
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	COLOMBO MARU Capt. Salter	5,000	TUESDAY, 16th May
	CEYLON MARU Capt. Fred Pynes	6,000	WED'DAY, 24th May
KOBE and YOKOHAMA	HITACHI MARU Capt. T. Yamawaki	7,000	THURSDAY, 25th May, at 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU Capt. M. Yagi	6,000	WED'DAY, 7th June, at Noon

* Fitted with New System of Wireless Telegraphy. * Carries Deck Passengers. † Cargo only.

CHEAPEST SUMMER RATES

BETWEEN

HONGKONG AND JAPAN PORTS.

Commencing 1st June, ending 30th September, 1911.

SPECIAL EXCURSION TICKETS (1st & 2nd CLASS) AVAILABLE FOR 3 MONTHS.

Yokohama Return. Kobe Return. Moji Return. Nagasaki Return.

1st CLASS	\$120	\$110	\$100	\$90
2nd	\$80	\$70	\$60	\$50

With Option of rail between Steamers' Calling Ports in Japan.

For Further Information, apply to—

14-40]

T. KUSUMOTO, MANAGER.

THOS. COOK & SON,

TOURIST, STEAMSHIP & FORWARDING AGENTS, BANKERS, &c.

Head Office for the Far East:— 15, DES VOEUX ROAD, HONGKONG.
SHANGHAI: 2-3, FOOCHOW ROAD. YOKOHAMA: 32, WATER STREET.

TICKETS SUPPLIED TO EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the WORLD.

BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.

LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.

FOREIGN MONIES exchanged.
CHINESE OFFICE:—LUDGATE CIRCUS LONDON, E.C.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

IMPERIAL JAPANESE TRANS-PACIFIC MAIL LINES.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

Connecting with the WESTERN PACIFIC RAILWAY at SAN FRANCISCO to all Points in the UNITED STATES and CANADA and with TRANS-ATLANTIC LINES for EUROPE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

STEAMER	TONS	CAPTAIN	DATE OF SAILING
* NIPPON MARU	11,000	H. S. Smith	FRIDAY, June 2nd, 1 P.M.
* CHIYO MARU	21,000	W. W. Greene	FRIDAY, June 30th, 1 P.M.
* AMERICA MARU	11,000	A. G. Stevens	FRIDAY, July 21st, 1 P.M.
* TENYO MARU	21,000	E. Bent	FRIDAY, July 23rd, 1 P.M.

* Triple Screws, turbine engines. * Twin Screws.

All Steamers are equipped with the Japanese Government Wireless Telegraph and Post Office.
THE Twin Screw Steamer "NIPPON MARU" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on FRIDAY, 2nd June, at 1 P.M.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

(In Connection with NATIONAL RAILWAY of MEXICO at MANZANILLO). Only Regular Direct Service to MEXICO, N. PERUVIAN and CHILIAN PORTS

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

STEAMER	TONS	CAPTAIN	DATE OF SAILING
HONGKONG MARU	11,000	H. Hinokuma	SATURDAY, June 17th, 1 P.M.
KIYO MARU	17,500	H. Nishi	TUESDAY, Aug. 15th, 1 P.M.
BUYO MARU	10,500	K. Hashimoto	SATURDAY, Oct. 14th, 1 P.M.

THE Steamer "HONGKONG MARU" will be despatched for MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU, MANZANILLO, SALINA CRUZ, CALLAO, IQUIQUE, VALPARAISO and CORONEL on SATURDAY, 17th June, at 1 P.M.

FARES FROM HONGKONG,

to SAN FRANCISCO	£ 45-0-0, Single
" NEW YORK	" 60-0-0, "
" LONDON	" 71-0-0, "
"	" 120-0-0, Return 6 Months
"	" 125-0-0, " 24 "
" SALINA CRUZ or MANZANILLO	Yen. 420.00, Single
" VALPARAISO	Yen. 570.00, "

SPECIAL RATES (First Class Only) are granted to the undermentioned and their families when travelling at their own expense:—

TO EUROPEAN POINTS:—Officials of any European Naval, Military, Diplomatic, Consular or Civil Services located in Asia, European Officials in the Service of the Government of China and Japan.

TO CANADIAN AND UNITED STATES POINTS:—Commissioned Officers of the United States Army, Navy, and U.S.A. Consular Officials stationed at Ports of Call.

TO ALL POINTS:—Missionaries and their families.

(These concessions apply to San Francisco Line Only).

These magnificent steamers are most up-to-date and luxurious in every way. Excellent cuisine and accommodation.

"TENYO MARU" and "CHIYO MARU" are fitted with Turbine Engines and Triple Screws. Record Speed 21½ knots.

Through Bills of Lading issued to North, Central and South American Ports.

For Further Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to

K. MATSUDA, LOCAL MANAGER,

King's Building (Opposite Blake Pier).

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(Subject to Alteration).

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

Connecting at TACOMA with

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE and PUGET SOUND RAILWAY

AND

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE and ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

(The only direct train service, without transshipment, also shortest and fastest route, from the Pacific Coast to Chicago). Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the U.S.A. and Canada, also to the principal ports in Mexico Central and South America.

FOR	STEAMERS	TONS (Gross reg.)	LEAVES
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA via KEELUNG, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU and YOKOHAMA	"TACOMA MARU"	6,178	TUESDAY, 16th May, at 11 A.M.
	"SEATTLE MARU"	6,182	TUESDAY, 13th June, at 11 A.M.
	"CHICAGO MARU"	6,182	WED'DAY, 12th July, at 11 A.M.
	"PANAMA MARU"	6,059	TUESDAY, 30th May, at 11 A.M.
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU and YOKOHAMA	"MEXICO MARU"	6,061	TUESDAY, 27th June, at 11 A.M.
	"CANADA MARU"	6,063	TUESDAY, 25th July, at 11 A.M.

The Co.'s Newly Built Steamers have fair speed. Superior accommodation for steerage. Passengers situated AMIDSHIP. A limited number of Cabin Passengers carried at Low Rates. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasures and Parcels. Special attention given towards Express connection.

HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS & FORMOSA SERVICE

FOR	STEAMERS	LEAVES
ANPING via SWATOW and AMOI	"SOSHU MARU"	WED'DAY, 17th May, at 10 A.M.
TAMSUI via SWATOW, and AMOI	"DAIGI MARU"	SUNDAY, 21st May, at 10 A.M.
FOOCHOW via SWATOW and AMOI	"CHOSHUN MARU"	WED'DAY, 24th May, at 10 A.M.

For information of Freight, Passage, Sailings, etc., apply at the Co.'s Local Branch Office, at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings

S. HIROI,
MANAGER

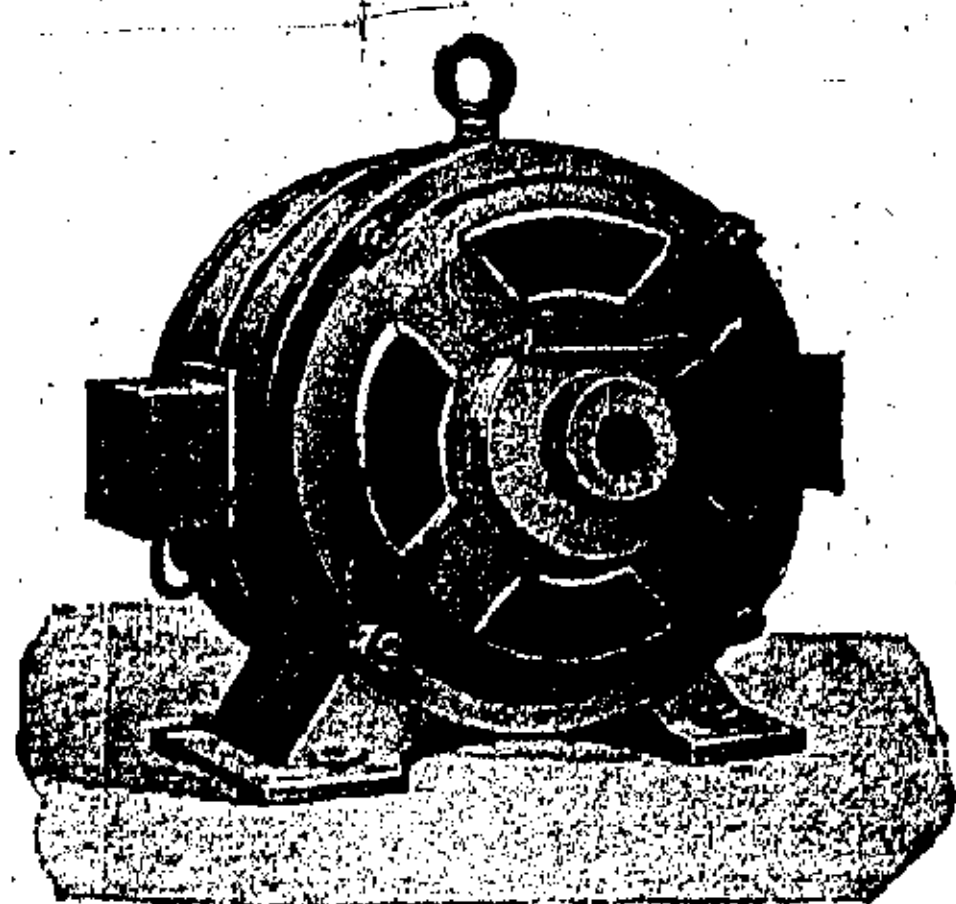
703]

"The Beer That's Brewed to Suit The Climate"

O. B.
=
B E E R.

"Just Try It"

[42]



Titan

ELEKTRIZITÄTS
ACTIENGESellschaft

BERGERHOF RHLD.

ELECTRIC MOTORS,

DYNAMOS,

VENTILATORS,

AND ALL KINDS OF

ELECTRIC GOODS.

SOLE REPRESENTATIVE FOR HONGKONG AND CHINA:

HUGO C. A. FROMM,

HONGKONG, 4, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, TEL. NO. 960.

AUGUST FOMM LEIPZIG = R

MANUFACTURERS OF

ALL KINDS OF

MACHINES

AND

PRESSES

FOR

PRINTING AND
BOOKBINDING.

SOLE REPRESENTATIVE FOR HONGKONG AND CHINA:

HUGO C. A. FROMM,

HONGKONG, 4, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, TEL. NO. 960.

H O E H L

POST OFFICE NOTICE

Only fully prepaid letters and postcards are transmissible by the SIBERIAN route to EUROPE.

The *Goebenau*, with the German Mail, left Singapore on Thursday, the 11th inst., at 8.00 p.m., and may be expected here to-day.

The *Dorflinger*, with the German Mail of the 19th ult., left Singapore on Saturday, the 13th inst., at 9 a.m., and may be expected here to-morrow at 2 p.m.

The *Chinshu*, with the Siberian Mail, is due to arrive here to-morrow.

FOR	PER	DATE
Koolung, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Tazuma	<i>Tacoma Maru</i>	Tuesday, 16th, 10.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	<i>Haitan</i>	Tuesday, 16th, 10.00 A.M.
Shanghai, Kobe and Moji	<i>Arcton Apper</i>	Tuesday, 16th, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow	<i>Arcton Apper</i>	Tuesday, 16th, 11.00 A.M.
Singapore	<i>Arcton Apper</i>	Tuesday, 16th, 11.00 A.M.
Macao	<i>Arcton Apper</i>	Tuesday, 16th, 11.00 A.M.
Mauritius	<i>Arcton Apper</i>	Tuesday, 16th, 11.00 A.M.
Manila, Cebu and Hilo	<i>Arcton Apper</i>	Tuesday, 16th, 11.00 A.M.
Singapore, Colombo and Bombay	<i>Arcton Apper</i>	Tuesday, 16th, 11.00 A.M.
Kobe and Yokohama	<i>Arcton Apper</i>	Tuesday, 16th, 11.00 A.M.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	<i>Arcton Apper</i>	Tuesday, 16th, 11.00 A.M.

Swatow	<i>Helene</i>	Wednesday, 17th, 8.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	<i>Helene</i>	Wednesday, 17th, 8.00 A.M.
Swatow	<i>Helene</i>	Wednesday, 17th, 8.00 A.M.
Singapore, Penang and Colombo	<i>Helene</i>	Wednesday, 17th, 8.00 A.M.
Macao	<i>Helene</i>	Wednesday, 17th, 8.00 A.M.
Amoy and Shanghai	<i>Helene</i>	Wednesday, 17th, 8.00 A.M.
Tientsin and Weihaiwei	<i>Helene</i>	Wednesday, 17th, 8.00 A.M.
Shanghai	<i>Helene</i>	Wednesday, 17th, 8.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	<i>Helene</i>	Wednesday, 17th, 8.00 A.M.

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HANKOW, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU AND SAN FRANCISCO

Koror, Yap, Ulai, Saipan, Truk, Pohnpei, Kusaie, Jaluit, Nauru, Rabaul, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Dunedin, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth and Fremantle	<i>Persia</i>	Friday, 19th, 4.00 P.M.
Manila, Cebu, Hilo, Yap, Angkor, Kienrich, Wilhelmshafen, Rabaul, Herberthshof, Matupi, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Dunedin, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth and Fremantle	<i>Persia</i>	Friday, 19th, 4.00 P.M.

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HANKOW, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU AND SAN FRANCISCO

EUROPE, &c., INDIA VIA TUTICORIN. (Late Letters 11.00 A.M. to NOON. Extra Postage 10 cents.) (Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)

EUROPE, &c., INDIA VIA TUTICORIN. (Late Letters 11.00 A.M. to NOON. Extra Postage 10 cents.) (Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail. Extra Postage 10 cents.) (Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.) The Parcel mail will be closed Friday the 26th inst. at 5 p.m.

COMMERCIAL.

EXCHANGE

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

May 15th.

ON LONDON:—	
Telegraphic Transfer	194
Bank Bills, on demand	194
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	194
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	194
Credits, at 4 months' sight	194
Documentary Bills 4 months' sight	194

ON PARIS:—	
Bank Bills, on demand	230
Credits, at 4 months' sight	234

ON GERMANY:—	
On demand	186

ON NEW YORK:—	
Bank Bills, on demand	44
Credits, at 60 days' sight	45

ON HONGKONG:—	
Telegraphic Transfer	135
Bank, on demand	135

ON CALCUTTA:—	
Telegraphic Transfer	135
Bank, on demand	135

ON SHANGHAI:—	
Bank, at sight	74
Private, 50 days' sight	74

ON YOKOHAMA:—	
On demand—Pence	87

ON MANILA:—	
On demand	77

ON SINGAPORE:—	
On demand	109

ON BATAVIA:—	
On demand	14

ON HAIKONG:—	
On demand	1

ON SAIGON:—	
On demand	1

ON HONGKONG:—	
On demand	1

ON HONGKONG:—	
On demand	1

ON HONGKONG:—	
On demand	1

ON HONGKONG:—	
On demand	1

ON HONGKONG:—	
On demand	1

ON HONGKONG:—	
On demand	1

ON HONGKONG:—	
On demand	1

ON HONGKONG:—	
On demand	1

ON HONGKONG:—	
On demand	1

ON HONGKONG:—	
On demand	1

ON HONGKONG:—	
On demand	1

ON HONGKONG:—	
On demand	1

ON HONGKONG:—	
On demand	1

ON HONGKONG:—	
On demand	1

ON HONGKONG:—	
On demand	1

ON HONGKONG:—	
On demand	1

ON HONGKONG:—	
On demand	1

ON HONGKONG:—	
On demand	1

ON HONGKONG:—	
On demand	1

ON HONGKONG:—	
On demand	1

ON HONGKONG:—	
On demand	1

ON HONGKONG:—	
On demand	1

ON HONGKONG:—	
On demand	1

ON HONGKONG:—	
On demand	1

ON HONGKONG:—	
On demand	1

ON HONGKONG:—	
On demand	1

ON HONGKONG:—	
On demand	1

ON HONGKONG:—	
On demand	1

ON HONGKONG:—	
On demand	1

ON HONGKONG:—	
On demand	1

ON HONGKONG:—	
On demand	1

ON HONGKONG:—	
On demand	1

ON HONGKONG:—	
On demand	1

ON HONGKONG:—	
On demand	1

ON HONGKONG:—	
On demand	1

ON HONGKONG:—	
On demand	1

ON HONGKONG:—	
On demand	1

ON HONGKONG:—	
On demand	1

ON HONGKONG:—	
On demand	1

ON HONGKONG:—	
On demand	1

ON HONGKONG:—	
On demand	1

ON HONGKONG:—	
On demand	1

ON HONGKONG:—	
On demand	1

ON HONGKONG:—	
On demand	1

ON HONGKONG:—	
On demand	1

ON HONGKONG:—	
On demand	1

ON HONGKONG:—	
On demand	1

ON HONGKONG:—	
On demand	1

ON HONGKONG:—	
On demand	1

ON HONGKONG:—	
On demand	1

ON HONGKONG:—	
On demand	1

ON HONGKONG:—	
On demand	1

ON HONGKONG:—	
On demand	1

ON HONGKONG:—	
On demand	1

ON HONGKONG:—	
On demand	1

ON HONGKONG:—	
On demand	1

ON HONGKONG:—	
On demand	1

THE CIGARETTES OF DISTINCTION

Bouton Rouge and Felucca



A LUXURY TO
THE MAN
OF TASTE

IN 50's & 100's

HERMETICALLY SEALED BOXES

AT \$4.20 AND \$2.80

PER 100

FROM ALL TOBACCONISTS.



SHARE LIST—QUOTATIONS. HONGKONG, MAY 15th, 1911.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
BANKS.—				
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Corporation	120,000	\$125	all	\$897.50, sellers
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	\$7	\$6	\$89.00, buyers
China Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	all	\$8.00
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$5	all	\$1.10, buyers
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$10	all	\$7.00
COTTON MILLS.—				
Ewo Cotton Spin'g. & Weaving Co., Ltd.	20,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 85.
Hongkong Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.	125,000	\$10	all	\$5.00, sellers
International Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	all	Tls. 48.
Leeo-Kung-Mow C. Spin'g. & Weav. Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 57.
Shao Choo Cotton Spinning Co., Limited	20,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 20.
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$7	\$6	\$2.75
DOCKS AND WHARVES.—				
H'kong & Kowloon Wharf & G. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	all	\$50.00, sellers
Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$50	all	\$50.00, buyers
New Amoy Dock Co., Limited	58,700	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 62.
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	36,000	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 79, sales
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Co., Ltd.	15,000	\$20	all	\$5.00, buyers
Fenwick & Co., Limited	40,000	\$10	all	\$5.00, buyers
Green Island Cement Co., Limited	7,000	\$10	all	\$19.50, sales
Hongkong and China Gas Co., Limited	60,000	\$10	all	\$21.00
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited	12,000	\$50	all	\$115.00
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	all	\$75.00
Manila Metropole Hotel Limited	15,000	\$10	all	\$11.00
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	all	\$105.00
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Limited	60,000	\$10	all	\$16.00, buyers
H'kong & South China Steam Fisheries Co., Ltd.	15,000	\$10	all	\$7.00, buyers
INSURANCES.—				
Canton Insurance Office Co., Limited	10,000	\$10	all	\$180.00
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited	20,000	\$10	all	\$118.00, buyers
China Traders Insurance Co., Limited	20,000	\$10	all	\$105.00, buyers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited	8,000	\$10	all	\$325.00, buyers
North China Insurance Co., Limited	10,000	\$10	all	Tls. 157.50, x.d.
Union Insurance Society, Limited	12,400	\$10	all	\$915.00
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	14,000	\$10	all	\$190.00, buyers
LANDS AND BUILDINGS.—				
Hongkong Land Invest. Agency Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$10	all	\$93.00, buyers
Humphreys' Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$10	all	\$64.00, sales
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd.	6,000	\$10	all	\$23.00, sellers
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 99.
West Point Building Co., Limited	12,500	\$10	all	\$47.00
Mining.—				
Societe Francaise des Charbons de Tonkin	16,000	Fos. 250	all	\$700.00
Rand Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$1	all	\$2.50.
Peak Tramways Co., Limited	25,000	\$10	all	\$13.00
Philippine Co., Limited	50,000	\$10	all	\$11.00, buyers
REFINERIES.—				
China Sugar Refining Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	all	\$99.00, sellers
Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Limited	7,000	\$100	all	\$20.00
STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.—				
China and Manila Steamship Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$25	all	\$10.00, sales & sel.
Douglas Steamship Co., Limited	20,000	\$50	all	\$19.00
Hongkong, Canton & Macao S.B. Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	all	\$29.00